FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REAGAN ARRIVES IN CHINA FOR 6-DAY VISIT

AU261843 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] XINHUA reports that U.S. President Ronald Reagan, accompanied by Secretary of State Shultz and other high officials, arrived today for a 6-day visit in China. According to reports, the U.S. President, who is making this visit at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xiannian, will hold talks with high officials on questions pertaining to Sino-American relations and on international questions of mutual interest.

SFRY REFUSES ENVOY'S REQUEST TO LAY WREATH

AU271034 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA) -- With regard to the death of the renounced veteran Bije Vokshi, who militated since the first days in the national liberation war against fascism and nazism, at the beginning in Albania and later in Kosovo, the ambassador of Albania in Belgrade, Lik Seiti, asked permission from the Federative Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia to lay a wreath at her grave, on behalf of the veteran co-fighters from Albania.

The Federation Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia refused to grant the permission on the pretext that the above demand is not accepted by the state organs of Kosovo and of the town of Djakovica.

VIETNAMESE WOMEN'S DELEGATION ARRIVES 26 APRIL

AU271250 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 27 April 84

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, a delegation of the Women's Union of Vietnam, headed by the president of this union, Nguyen Thi Dinh, arrived on a friendly visit in our country yesterday.

The delegation was welcomed at the airport by Lumturi Rexha, president of the General Council of the WUA, Zeqi Agolli, director of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and others.

Present was also the Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the SR of Vietnam in Tirana Hoang Quoc Ting and other functionaries of the embassy.

A group of Pioneers presented the guests with bouquets of flowers.

PREMIER CARCANI ATTENDS PARTISAN COMMEMORATION

AU291315 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Tirana, April 29 (ATA) -- The people of Gjirokaster District received with love and enthusiasn the former partisans of the 8th Shock Brigade, who came from different districts of the country to participate in the celebration of the 40th anniversary of this fighting unit.

At the rally organised on this occasion the former partisans of the 8th Shock Brigade were greeted by the chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council, Nedin Hoxha.

The folk groups and the artistic amateur ensemble of the A. Z. Cajupi House of Culture gave the festive concert "Our Heart Beats With the Party's" at the city's sporting center.

Present at this concert were also the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Comrade Adil Carcani, as well as leading cadres of the party and state organs of the district of Gjirokaster and the districts of Tepelene, Permet and Sarande.

In the context of this anniversary visits were also paid to the families of the martyrs of this brigade.

SECOND EDITION OF HOXHA WORKS PUBLISHED

AU281935 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The second volume of Comrade Enver Hoxha's works has come off the presses and is on sale in its second edition. This volume includes materials and documents spanning the period November 1943 through December 1944. In addition to the material included in the first edition, the reader will find in the new edition 30 items published for the first time, as well as some items taken from previous publications. Included in the materials published for the first time are those entitled "Report: The Antifascist National Liberation Struggle, Its Prospects and Our Tasks," delivered at a theoretical course with cadres at the village of Panarit in Korce; a number of discussions entitled: "We Began the Struggle Without Anyone's Assistance and Will Continue It As We Began," "On Transforming the Antifascist National Liberation Committee Into a Democratic Government," and so forth. The volume also includes some letters, entitled "On Koci Xoxe's Opportunistic Attitude With Balli Kombetar, His Sectarianism, and Other Mistakes," "When the Party Is Strong, Things Go Well," "The British General's Game Will Not Succeed," and other letters. The volume also includes a number of orders, circulars, instructions, messages, and telegrams. The volume is indexed.

OFFICIAL ON COMMERCIALIZATION OF OLYMPIC GAMES

AU271705 Sofia BTA in English 1524 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 27 (BTA) -- Recently the vice-president and chief scientific secretary of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences academician Blagovest Sendov visited Los Angeles in connection with the preparation of the general conference of the international association of universities, of which he is acting president. The world-wide-known Bulgarian scholar is also vice-president of the World Peace Council.

In connection with the forthcoming Olympic games in that city he told a BTA representative the following:

During my visit one could ready every kind of prognoses in the mass media about the great sports forum. Yet is everything in order? We know about the violations of the Olympic Charter, of the Olympic ideals, taking place on the eve of the big sports event. As far as the unpleasant moments regarding the issue of visas for the United States are concerned, they are far from being accidental. I myself did not receive permission for entry in that country quite smoothly.

There is also another important problem that cast shadow on the Olympics -- and this is the untenable commercialization of the games, which is a sad fact for the millions of friends of the sports throughout the world.

Naturally the people of Los Angeles are impatiently waiting for the world sports forum and it is their sincere wish that among their guests will be the sportsmen of the Soviet Union, the GDR, Bulgaria and of the other socialist countries. Yet they are seriously concerned about the atmosphere created around the 23rd Olympics, as are concerned the games organizers themselves because their work is being interfered with by institutions that have nothing to do with sports.

YORDANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ANGOLA

AU291821 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpt] On 29 April a Bulgarian governmental delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Angola. At a meeting with Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, Comrade Yordanov conveyed the cordial greetings of Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, which included best wishes for the independent development and social progress of the heroic Angolan people.

BCP GREETS PORTUGUESE CP ON 10TH ANNIVERSARY

AU261437 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 84 pp 1, 8

[Greetings telegram of the BCP Central Committee to the Portuguese Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] Dear Comrades: The BCP Central Committee sends its militant fraternal greetings on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the April revolution.

The Communists and working people of socialist Bulgaria have nourished and will nourish feelings of deep sympathy and solidarity with the April revolution. They genuinely believe that the Portuguese working people, led by the workers class and its tested vanguard -- the Portuguese Communist Party -- will defend the achievements of the revolution and will guarantee the peaceful and free future of the Portuguese people along the path toward democracy and progress.

We take advantage of the opportunity to express our confidence that the fraternal relations between the BCP and the Portuguese Communist Party will continue to develop and deepen on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in the name of our common struggle for peace, democracy, and socialism, in the interest of the friendship and cooperation between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese peoples as well as between Bulgaria and Portugal.

TRADE UNIONS' DELEGATION RETURNS FROM POLAND

AU281759 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The delegation of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council led by Comrade Petur Dyulgerov has returned from Poland. He was received this morning by Wojciech Jaruzelski, who emphasized the great importance of the recent visit of the Bulgarian party and state delegation led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov to Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski also analyzed the current political situation in Poland and emphasized the great importance attributed to the structure of the new trade unions and to their position and role in resolving the country's economic problems.

LIVING STANDARD DECREE LISTS PAY RAISES

AU271000 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 84 p 1-2

["Decree Issued by the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee on the Further Implementation of the December Program For Increasing the People's Living Standard in Conformity With the Decisions of the 12th BCP Congress"]

[Text] Through the last 40 years that have elapsed since the victory of socialist revolution and, in particular, since the historical April plenum of the BCP Central Committee held in 1956, the People's Republic of Bulgaria has achieved tremendous successes in the development of economy, science, education, and culture, as well as in the entire material and intellectual sphere. These successes are primarily the results of the party's Leninist general line worked out and implemented by the Central Committee headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the results of the selfless efforts devoted by the workers class, the agricultural toilers, and the people's intelligentsia.

The care for man and the concern about the people's well-being always have been the essence and chief goal of the party's policy. This fact is brilliantly reflected in the BCP December program on improving the living standard, adopted in 1972, by which the achievement of a certain degree of satisfying the people's material and cultural needs was adopted as a chief and immediate task of social production and of the country's comprehensive development.

The April social policy of the party was further developed in the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress and in the post congress reports, speeches, and statements made by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, and particularly in his lectures to the students and teachers of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Administration, as well as in the basic tenets worked out by Comrade Zhivkov in connection with the party concept for the new Labor Code. The ever-increasing satisfaction of the people's growing material, social, and cultural needs has become the irrevocable cause of the party and state, of every workers collective and of every conurbation system.

Despite the complicated international situation and the severe energy and raw material crisis reigning in the world today, despite the unfavorable climatic conditions and natural disasters, the December program is being successfully implemented. The working people's real incomes have increased by 50 percent in the last decade. The average monthly wages have increased from 125 leva in 1972 to 202 leva in 1983. The average pensions have increased fom 38 to 82 leva within the same period, while the minimum wages have increased from 60 to 100 leva during the same period. The social consumption funds of the population have increased from 320 to 770 leva, that is to say about 2.5 times during the aforementioned period. Following the adoption of the December program, the financial means provided for culture, education, health protection, and recreation have increased from 1,173 million to 3,525 million leva within 10 years, or, three times. Within this same period the population was supplied with a total of 650,682 new housing units, while the per capita living space was expanded from 11.7 square meters to 15.4. According to comparable figures, per capita retail turnover has increased by 62 percent and its structure has been greatly improved.

One of the most important principles of the April social policy consists of a systematic increase in working peoples' wages and in closely linking the people's living standard to the country's economic development, to the increase of the national income. Under the conditions of socialism, the results of the people's labor are the only realistic basis on which the rates and scope of increasing the people's living standard are being determined.

Another basic principle on which our social policy is based is the socialist principle of the division of material and cultural assets according to the quantity and quality of the labor invested in them.

Along with this, the party is closely observing the living standard of various strata of the population and is adopting specific measures for improving the working people's living standard. The party regards social policy as a powerful means of accelerating national economic development, of solving important nationwide problems, of gradually shaping the social uniformity of society, and of further consolidating the people's moral-political unity.

The main prerequisite to a better satisfaction of material, cultural, and social needs today is represented by the successful implementation of the policy adopted by the 12th BCP Congress aimed at an all-round intensification of the national economy, at the consistent application of the new economic approach and of its mechanism, at implementing the decisions of the national party conference regarding quality improvement in production and labor in all branches and spheres of activities.

With a view to these goals the BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council, as well as the Dimitrov Komsomol Youth Central Committee have adopted the following decree:

1. The further implementation of the December program for a full and comprehensive satisfaction of the steadily growing material, social, and cultural needs of the people will be implemented through an increase in the working people's purchasing power, upon the basis of a comprehensive intensification of the national economy and through the increase of the national income.

At the same time the rising living standard shall increasingly become an active factor of stimulating a conscious and creative participation of people in labor activities, so that social labor productivity may rapidly be increased and production quality improved, so that economic efficiency may be consistently increased.

The increase of the population's real incomes will continue on the basis of a dynamic and stable increase of the national income and of social labor productivity. Particular attention will be paid at the present stage of development to the increase of income of categories of workers with low wages so that the development of the family may be promoted, an increase in the birthrate may be encouraged, and so that better material conditions may be created for families with two and three children. Any increase of low pensions will also be promoted, and social assistance to people must be improved by ensuring at the same time a supply of better quality goods and better services for the population.

The necessary means of increasing the population's income and for implementing social welfare measures must be primarily ensured on an economic basis by means of widely applying the principle of cost accounting and self-financing.

2. The minimum monthly wages and payroll remunerations will increase as of 1 September 1984 from 100 leva to 110 leva and to 120 leva in 1986.

3. The minimum wages for young specialists according to the uniform payroll will increase as follows as of 1 September 1984:

a) For specialists who are graduates from higher educational institutions the increase must be from 155 to 170 leva.

b) For specialists with semihigher education and secondary specialized education the increase will be from 120 to 135 leva to 145 leva.

c) Remunerations for cadres graduated from secondary general educational institutions will increase from 120 to 135 leva.

4. A more intensified incentive will be ensured for the development of cadres at their working place who have improved their professional qualifications and have achieved great results in their work.

The following goals must be implemented in this connection:

a) Workers graduated from secondary educational institutions or even with higher degrees, who have distinguished themselves in production and whose labor is remunerated according to the uniform remuneration network, as well as those with high professional qualifications who have distinguished themselves by advanced labor results, and who are essentially contributing to high quality production, must be granted additional incentives. In such cases, without changing the grade of the worker or the grade conformity of the work performed, the worker can be assigned the pay rate corresponding to that of the next higher grade on account of his high labor achievement. When the worker is promoted to the seventh grade his base pay is increased according to the difference between the sixth and seventh grades.

b) For specialists and scientific workers with high qualifications who have truly contributed to designing, engineering, and technological work, as well as to research work connected with scientific-technical progress, the individual salaries paid to them according to payrolls may be individually determined outside the uniform payroll. For this purpose no less than 80 percent of the amount envisaged for individual remunerations outside the uniform payroll shall be used.

Individual remunerations based on the payroll according to the aforementioned procedure also can be determined for the period during which leading cadres, scientific workers, designers, engineering specialists, and other experts are engaged in the elaboration and implementation of important programs and purpose-oriented tasks connected with the improvement of efficiency of production and with the improvement of quality.

5. As of 1 September 1984 the established maximum amounts of remunerations according to the uniform payroll for medical personnel with secondary school education and higher degrees, as well as for teaching personnel in training-educational institutions (excluding higher and semihigher educational institutions) will be increased between 5 and 8 percent.

Individual remunerations based on the payroll for teaching and medical personnel must be determined in conformity with the qualifications, professional qualities, and results of work based on performance evaluations, and within the framework of the means assigned by the plan and the budget for these purposes, by eliminating the restrictions imposed by gradations of duties.

The incentives connected with the development of medical and teaching cadres in their working place shall be expanded, and the same applies to leading cadres and highly qualified, specialized cadres who have distinguished themselves with their particular talents and who are considerably contributing to the improvement of socioeconomic efficiency in health protection, social welfare, and education. Their remuneration based on the payroll must be increased up to 30 percent according to the established rules.

6. As of 1 September 1984 the additional monthly remunerations for medical personnel shall be increased as follows:

a) Medical doctors and dentists from health institutions and social welfare institutions, who are specialized and who are working in their specialized fields, according to the complexity of their work shall be given up to 25 leva for one specialized working field in which they are engaged and up to 40 leva for two or more specializations.

b) Medical doctors and dentists, as well as scientific and teaching cadres in health institutions, scientific research, and educational institutions attached to the Medical Academy, to the higher medical institutes, to the N.N. Pirogov Scientific-Practical Institute for Emergency Medical Assistance in Sofia, who are performing surgery, resuscitation treatment, or anesthetic assistance, in conformity with the character of their work shall be given a remuneration amounting up to 100 leva, while nurses engaged in assisting surgery, resuscitation, and anesthetic activities, as well as medical assistants in surgery teams, shall be given remunerations amounting up to 30 leva.

Specialists who are engaged in particularly difficult surgery and treatment activities shall be given remunerations amounting up to 200 leva.

c) Medical personnel who are graduates from higher and secondary educational institutions in individual institutions and centers for emergency medical treatment, as well as in clinics and in departments entrusted by the Ministry of Public Health with the tasks of providing emergency medical assistance, and in the medical aviation center, shall be granted remunerations amounting up to 40 leva.

d) Remunerations up to 20 leva will be granted to doctors, assistants, and senior nurses, as well as to midwives working in day-care centers.

e) The total annual limit for additional monthly remunerations to outstanding surgeons, specialists from the Medical Academy and from the national health network and to republican specialists shall be increased from 100,000 to 200,000 leva.

7. Material incentives for health workers shall be increased in conformity with their contribution to the improvement of health services with means from social funds belonging to economic organizations and their departments, in the following order:

a) Economic organizations and their departments are entitled to increase the additional monthly remunerations of medical doctors and dentists serving their own workers collectives by amounts up to 40 leva.

b) Agro-industrial complexes and forestry combines are entitled to increase the monthly remunerations of doctors and dentists working in rural health centers and clinics up to 60 leva, while remunerations for auxiliary medical personnel, midwives, and nurses in individual rural health centers and outpatient clinics can be increased up to 30 leva.

8. The additional labor remunerations for directors, deputy directors, and teaching personnel in educational and training-educational institutions, as well as in schools for home studies where students can acquire secondary school diplomas, shall be increased up to 40 leva.

9. The increase of remunerations based on wages and payrolls, as well as the additional remunerations provided for in this decree shall be granted on the basis of a decision adopted by the collective organs of administration in socialist organizations and by the respective trade union organs.

The necessary financial resources for the increase of wages and payroll remunerations in economic organizations must be ensured within the framework of the Workers Wages Fund, which consists of resources from labor achievements and savings [resultativno-ostatuchen], in accordance with the Regulation Code on the Economic Mechanism. In the budgetary organizations these financial resources are being obtained from savings of the Workers Wages Fund envisaged in the budget and achieved as a result of the expense of savings from other budgetary expenditures.

10. The social and economic effectiveness of social consumption funds shall be increased by perfecting the method of accumulating, distributing, and using such funds.

The economic and other organizations and their departments shall increase their participation in accumulating social consumption funds with a view to intensifying the social functions of workers collectives, with a view to ensuring priority in using these funds for those workers and employees who have contributed most to the increase of material and cultural assets.

Necessary conditions according to regulations and opportunities for various organizations and people's councils shall be established so that they may engage in joint financing of social measures to their common benefit.

The method of accumulating and spending the resources from the Social-Everyday Life and Cultural Measures Fund must be perfected by coordinating this method with the new approach in accumulating and using social consumption funds. No less than 30 percent of the resources from this fund must be focused on the construction of health centers and children's establishments, recreation homes, and housing, as well for sports premises and young people's recreation centers and so forth.

11. With the joint efforts of people's councils, conurbation systems, and social as well as economic organs, additional measures shall be adopted to settle the housing problem by ensuring a better coordination between the size of housing units and the number of family members. Housing construction shall be concentrated primarily in large cities and industrial centers.

The Dimitrov Komsomol, the Bulgarian trade unions, and the Fatherland Front are entrusted with the task of expanding initiatives for additional labor in the purpose of annually building housing units for young families in excess of the plan.

The relative share of cooperative and individual housing construction shall expand.

The housing distribution system will be improved and priority given to young families and families with numerous children.

12. As of 1 July 1985 newly married couples will be granted additional loans, in excess of the loans granted for the construction or purchase of a housing unit, and these loans for other purposes will amount to a total of 5,000 leva, to be paid back within 10 years. If a second child is born within 4 years after the first one, 50 percent of the remaining amount they have to pay back is canceled, while after the birth of a third child the entire remaining amount they still have to pay back is canceled.

13. The following measures are envisaged for improving the material conditions of raising children and to facilitate to a great extent the material support for the young generation, which will increasingly be taken over by society:

a) As of 1 July 1984 the following measures will be adopted:

-- The term granted for paid leave to care for a sick child, with a financial indemnity of 100 percent of the wages, will be extended from 7-year-old to 9-year-old children.

-- The allowances for the support of children at "mother and child" homes will be increased by 50 percent, and this applies also to the support for children in homes for physically disabled or mentally retarded children.

-- The free medicines for sick children being treated in their homes or in outpatient clinics will be granted to children not only until the age of 3, but up to the age of 6.

-- The amount of social welfare allowances that the people's councils grant to women who are not working during their pregnancy and motherhood, as well as to families with low incomes and with children below the age of 16, will be increased.

b) As of 1 July 1985 the monthly allowances for children will be increased as follows:

-- for a second child from 25 to 30 leva;

-- at the birth of a second child the monthly allowances for the first child will be increased from 15 to 30 leva;

-- for a third child these allowances will be increased from 45 to 55 leva.

If children from different mothers are being raised in a family, the monthly allowances for children will be paid according to the number of children, while priority will be established according to age.

c) As of 1 July 1985 the amount of children's allowances for children with physical defects or mentally retarded children, as well for children of single mothers, will be doubled.

d) With a view to increasing the contribution of families with no children to families that are raising children, income taxes for childless couples will be increased.

14. With a view to creating more favorable conditions for working parents who are raising children and in order to facilitate their tasks the following measures will be adopted as of 1 July 1985:

a) Additional paid leave for raising the first, second, and third child up to 6, 7, and 8 months shall be extended to the age of 2, and the indemnity paid should be equal to a minimum wage. If the parents wish so, this leave can be granted under the same conditions to the father, instead of the mother, or even to grandparents if they are still at a working age. The same rights shall be granted to families that have adopted children.

b) The term of 10 months for a first child, 12 months for a second child, and 14 months for a third child, during which allowances are granted to women attending higher and semihigh educational institutions, as well as to women who are working on their university diplomas, and to women who have given birth to a child 6 months after quitting their jobs, shall be extended to 24 months for all children, while the allowances to be paid will correspond to minimum wages.

c) Women who are pensioned, but still are able to work, shall be encouraged to take care of children up to the age of 3.

d) Enterprises, especially those where suitable equipment and technological conditions for training exist, should introduce adequate forms of training for women immediately after their return from maternity leave, or even during this leave, if they wish to do so.

e) Special measures shall be adopted for assisting families with twin children, such as special children's allowances in addition to labor remuneration, corresponding to the amount granted for a third child, when there are one or two other children in the family, as well as additional leave to the mother to raise the children until the age of 3, and other measures.

15. The social system dealing with raising and educating preschool age children will be perfected; and the following measures are envisaged for this purpose:

a) Activities aimed at developing nursery schools and kindergartens will expand on a large scale. People's councils, economic organizations and their subordinate departments are requested to create the necessary prerequisites by the end of 1985 in order to provide all children aged 3-6 with the opportunity of attending nursery schools and kindergartens if their parents so desire. For this purpose an accelerated commissioning of chidlren's establishments now under construction is required. Annexes or additional floors should be built in the existing ones, while certain housing units and other adequate buildings shall be adapted to accomodate children's establishments.

b) To the extent necessary, kindergartens should be established in all inhabited settlements, regardless of the number of inhabitants, and, if necessary, certain activities connected with services in kindergartens should be assumed by parents on a voluntary basis with the assistance of the local production departments of agro-industrial complexes. Every new housing development is strongly requested to include a children's establishment.

c) The initiative of economic organizations and other enterprises jointly with the people's councils to build and finance children's establishments of all categories with their own resources should be expanded.

d) The conditions for raising children should be improved, and new regulations shall be adopted for this purpose as of 1 July 1984 regarding the financial support and organization of children's establishments, as well as their equipment.

e) In view of developing children's creative talents in conformity with their age and the demands of science, the organizational methods and the essence of the teaching process in children's establishments should be improved by using more adequate games, entertainments, and physical exercise, while older children should be encouraged to engage in adequate manual and intellectual work activities, so that their physical, psychological, and moral development, as well as their social education may be further stimulated.

f) The economic organizations and their departments shall assist those families with numerous children serving in their departments with resources from the Social-Everyday Life and Cultural Measures Fund and thus contribute to making the goods supplied to children's establishments better and cheaper.

16. Considerable public assistance shall be provided for the development of children living under socially unhealthy or inadequate conditions who are raised in social welfare institutions or in private homes. The following measures are envisaged for this purpose:

a) The people's councils, as well as the economic and social organizations, shall improve child care in the "mother and child" homes, in specialized schools for blind, deaf, and mentally retarded children, as well as for children affected by speech impediments, in rehabilitation centers, and in labor educational institutions, as well as in homes for children and adolescents. In addition to this, measures will be adopted for accelerated construction, modernization, and equipment of such institutions.

b) The monthly allowances for children living under inadequate social conditions will be increased by 30 percent as of 1 July 1984.

c) New types of allocations and allowances for the support of specialized schools, rehabilitation centers, and homes for children and adolescents shall be assigned.

d) The daily financial support and the food supplies for children and adolescents raised in the aforementioned institutions shall be increased up to 50 percent, and the necessary means for medical treatment and rehabilitation will be provided. The financial means assigned for clothes and bed linen in such institutions will be increased.

17. Ever improving conditions for the health protection of the family as a whole shall be established.

a) Instead of individual medical care for each member of the family, a system of medical care for the family as a whole shall be introduced.

b) The struggle to reduce the mortality rate of infants to a biological minimum shall continue. For this purpose we shall perfect the system of mother and child care, and we will improve work in the mother and child consultation centers. We will further modernize the equipment of pediatric, gynecological, and maternity clinics as well as hospitals. Patriotic attention will be devoted to closely assisting mothers in raising their children during the first month after childbirth.

18. We shall create better conditions for the family in spending recreation time and vacations together, so that relations among family members may be further consolidated and the children's education improved. Families with two or three children should be granted priority treatment in tourist shelters, hotels, and recreation homes, as well as in cultural institutions and in sports premises. These establishments will intensify the concern for ensuring a healthy and peaceful vacation for families with young children.

The trade union committees and administrative managements of enterprises and offices shall provide families with two or three children with adequate vacation tickets for the time of the year chosen by the family and at reduced rates for the second and third children. A special instruction will be issued for granting priority to large families in using their right of recreation.

19. The party, Fatherland Front, Komsomol, and trade union organizations, the Bulgarian women's movement, and other social organizations, the creative artistic unions, the mass media, as well as the state, economic, and cultural institutions, are requested to pay particular attention to the problems of the family in their ideological-educational, political, and organizational work, so that the young people may acquire the conviction and readiness to have and raise numerous children, as well as be inspired by a sense of duty and responsibility in correctly educating their children.

Systematic premarital and marital instruction shall be implemented in order to prepare young boys and girls for their married life.

The struggle to overcome negative phenomena in the sphere of everyday life shall be intensified. This struggle affects phenomena which contribute to the destabilization of married life and families, manifestations that are incompatible with the socialist way of life, such as consumerism; obsessive attachment to consumer goods; escape from obligations toward parents and children; unhealthy relations between husband and wife, and among family members; careless attitudes toward old people; unjustified divorces, and so forth.

The centuries-old and eternal feelings of affection and deep respect toward women and mothers, toward their great deeds and self-sacrifice, must be instilled in the minds and hearts of Bulgarians and especially of young people.

The people's councils, the economic and social organizations must devote particular efforts in expressing nationwide respect and reverence toward mothers, toward large families with many children, and toward pregnant women. In the case of violation of the rights of large families and mothers of numerous children, administrative sanctions and social reprimands will be used against the officials who have committed offenses.

The party committees, social organizations, and state and economic organs must widely propagate the example of large families and of socially active parents who are devotedly and competently engaged in raising and educating their children. Adequate civil ceremonies shall be developed and implemented in celebrating important events in the lives of large families.

It is a lofty party and social obligation to lead cadres to set a personal example in having and raising more children.

The social development plans of workers collectives will be increasingly linked to the policy of encouraging the growing birthrate, especially along the lines of expanding the material base for raising and educating children, for improving their recreation, and for settling the housing problems of young families.

20. The scholarship grant system for students will be perfected as of 1 September 1984 in the following order: The number and extent of scholarships will be increased to conform to agreements with socialist organizations and people's councils where the students will work in local enterprises and given areas of the country after their graduation.

21. Further improvement of pensions for old people and invalids shall be provided for. The following measures are envisaged for this purpose.

a) As of 1 September 1984 minimum personal pensions will amount to 50 leva per month while inherited pensions will amount to 40 leva per month. In 1986 the pensions will correspondingly amount to 60 and 50 leva.

b) As of 1 September 1984 the minimum personal invalid pensions will be increased in the following order:

-- pensions for invalids incapacitated through labor accidents or suffering from a work-related disease will increase from 65 to 75 leva; the second group of invalids will be assigned an increase in pensions from 55 to 65 leva, while for the third group of invalids pensions will increase from 45 to 55 leva;

-- invalids suffering from general diseases are also divided into three groups: For the first group the pension increase will be from 55 to 65 leva, for the second group the increase will be from 45 to 55 leva, and for the third group the pension will increase from 35 to 50 leva;

-- minimum monthly amounts of various invalid pensions will increase by 10 leva each in 1986.

c) As of 1 September 1984 the invalids of the first group who need permanent assistance from other people will be granted additional allowances amounting to a monthly amount of 35 leva.

d) As of 1 September 1984 the personal pensions of those awarded with the title "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" will be increased by a monthly allowance amounting to 120 leva, while those pensioners awarded with the title Hero of Socialist Labor will be granted an additional allowance amounting to 100 leva, unless they are receiving additional monthly allowances for other honorary titles.

22. The leading bodies of economic organizations and of the departments subordinate to them, as well as the trade union organs and organizations, are assigned the task of devoting special care to pensioners.

The trade unions committees and organizations must involve their pensioner members in the activities of the workers collectives and offer them the opportunity to use canteens, rest homes, prophylactic clinics and other social assets that are granted to the respective workers collectives.

23. Social assistance shall be further developed. The following measures are envisaged for this purpose:

a) Free orthopedic aides and other necessary technical equipment for children under the age of 16 will be ensured.

b) Invalids of the first and second groups and severely disabled children under the age of 16, as well as those accompanying them, will be granted the right of two free trips annually (roundtrip tickets) on our national railroad network and water transport -- second class.

c) The veterans of the Fatherland War (1944-45) will be granted one annual trip (roundtrip ticket) on the national railroad and water transport network -- second class. They also will be granted the right to a permanent public transport ticket at a 50 percent reduction rate for the settlements where they live and work.

24. As of 1 September 1984 the money and premiums in kind obtained from goods produced on a contractual basis in conformity with the Labor Code, and from work performed in juridical consultations on a permanent basis, as well as from other activities of this type, are granted an income tax reduction amounting to 110 leva monthly. This tax reduction will amount to 120 leva in 1986.

25. The uniform plan of the country's socioeconomic development shall contribute to an increase and to a greater variety in the production of consumer goods and services in conformity with the increased purchasing power of the working people.

Particular attention shall be paid to an increase in the production of the following goods:

-- high quality and beautiful children's goods, such as clothing, food, footwear, toys, and other things;

-- foodstuffs and alimentary goods of a great variety and high quality;

-- high quality and luxury goods, such as footwear, furniture, silk fabrics, readymade clothes, and so forth;

-- common domestic equipment, such as household appliances and instruments, automatic washing machines, color television sets, electric appliances, radio electronics, and others;

-- common chemical industry goods, such as detergents, wallpaper, perfumes, cosmetics, paints and enamels, homemade cosmetic products, and others;

-- public services to the population.

With a view to satisfying growing consumer demands, the work of pensioners, students, and housewives, as well as the labor of workers and employees in their free time, shall be used on a large scale for the production of additional goods and services for the population.

26. The production and sale of varied and high quality finished foodstuffs and semi-finished ones shall be increased on a large scale in our public catering system.

The network of milk and baby food supply centers shall expand. The variety and quality of baby foods shall improve and the comprehensive regular supply of such goods will be ensured. Children's day-care centers should produce as much baby food as possible also for children who are raised at home.

The network of canteens and cafeterias in schools shall expand within the forthcoming years with a view to covering the needs of all those who wish to take advantage of this opportunity.

27. The ministries and other departments, as well as okrug and municipal councils and economic organizations, in cooperation with the trade union organs, are called upon by 30 May 1984 to adopt expanded programs on the implementation of all measures mapped out in the decree.

The programs are expected to provide the following assets:

-- the necessary financial resources envisaged for increasing the wages and remunerations based on the payroll, as well as the additional working premiums;

-- the necessary means for improving social conditions for workers and employees, for families with small children, for encouraging the increase in the birthrate, and for the correct raising and education of our young generation;

-- an additional production of high quality goods and public services;

-- the further development of the self-sufficiency system of supply for the population in conurbation systems with the most urgently necessary agricultural goods.

28. The State Council and the Council of Ministers shall add the necessary amendments stemming from this decree to the currently valid legal documents.

The BCP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, the Fatherland Front National Council, and the Komsomol Central Committee are deeply convinced that the Communists, the Komsomol members, the united agrarians, and the entire Bulgarian people will expand and devote their creative efforts and initiative in order to implement the plans mapped out by the historical 12th BCP Congress, as well as the decisions of the National BCP Conference and will thus create the necessary prerequisites for a consistent implementation of the December program on an even more intense and comprehensive satisfaction of the people's material, social, and cultural needs.

ZHIVKOV STRESSES TECHNOLOGY ROLE IN PARTY GOALS

AU261240 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The role and responsibility of the scientific front and of the scientific-technical intelligentsia in resolving the main tasks facing our economy and society as a whole -- this was the main idea of the meeting organized by the Politburo and Secretariat of the BCP Central Committee with the aktiv of the Scientific-Technical Unions and the Union of the Scientific Workers in Bulgaria.

This meeting was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova People's Cultural Palace yesterday and was opened and chaired by Professor Ivan Popov, chairman of the Scientific-Technical Unions.

Todor Zhivkov, who was particularly cordially welcomed, delivered a notable speech. The general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council spoke about the most important tasks facing the party in fulfilling the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress and the national party conference. First of all, this is the task of further raising the living standard of the people. Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the fulfillment of this task is directly linked with the sharp increase in labor productivity and in the quality of production. Our scientific potential actually plays a great role here; it has to combine the creation of our own developments with the mastering of the best scientific-technical achievements in the world. Along with this, one has to create such a framework for the implementation of scientific-technical innovations as ensures a direct link between science and production in all circumstances.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the party and the people rely particularly on science and technical progress and on the entire scientific-technical intelligentsia in resolving the basic national tasks of building a mature socialist society.

The speech of our first party and state leader was heard with great attention and was also given prolonged and stormy applause.

The meeting was attended by members of the Central Council of the Scientific-Technical Unions and of the presidium of the Scientific Workers Union in Bulgaria, eminent figures of science and technology, scientific workers, engineers, economists, technicians, specialists, inventors, innovators, representatives of the academies' leaderships, of higher educational establishments, of scientific research institutes and of engineering organizations.

Along with the members of the Politburo and the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee, the meeting was also attended by the secretaries of the BZNS, ministries, the first secretaries of the okrug party committees, the chairmen of the okrug people's Councils Executive Committees and other social and economic figures.

ZHIVKOV AWARDS VETERANS, OUTSTANDING WORKERS

AU261837 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented Golden Stars to heroes of socialist labor and the Georgi Dimitrov Order to several veterans of the people's revolutionary struggles, to party workers, public figures, and numerous people who have contributed to the construction of socialist Bulgaria.

In most sincerely congratulating those awarded on the eve of May Day -- the international holiday of labor -- Comrade Todor Zhivkov pointed out that these high awards are a recognition for the selfless devotion of those awarded in the antifascist struggle, in building and consolidating our new life. The first party and state leader expressed sincere gratitude to all those awarded, wishing them good health, vigor, and long years of life, as well as new creative successes in the anniversary year of the socialist revolution. Hero of Socialist Labor Stoyan Petrov expressed gratitude on behalf of those who were awarded.

ARMY AMATEUR CONCERT FEATURES PATRIOTIC THEMES

AU241414 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 24 Apr 84 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] The closing concert and recital of the winners and outstanding performers in the final stage of the 16th Republican Festival of Amateur Art Activities in the Army was held last night at the Sofia Opera House.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Politburo member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of national defense; Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture; Colonel General Velko Palin, head of department of the BCP Central Committee; Colonel Khristo Dobrev, first deputy minister of defense; and Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, head of the Main Political Administration of the People's Army, were all welcomed as the dear guests of the young amateur artists and soldiers on this festive occasion. Numerous deputy ministers of national defense, generals, and officers of the People's Army were also among those present.

Colonel General Vladimir Yakushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of Warsaw Pact member-countries to the Bulgarian People's Army, attended the festive concert.

During the intermission I interviewed Georgi Avramov, director and producer of this exciting concert and recital. He stated as follows: "The present concert is a natural conclusion of the Army amateur activities that have been going on for nearly a month within the framework of the final stage of the 16th Republic Amateur Art Festival. This concert reflects to a great extent the great variety of amateur artistic activities within the Army.

"This concert and the recitals are not strictly divided into sections according to specific subjects. The subjects merge into each other; however, at the beginning stress is laid upon the subject of the fatherland, the party as our leader, and other patriotic themes. We also emphasize the defense of our achievements, as well as friendship with the Soviet Union. The second part of the show includes the subject of the struggle for peace under the present-day circumstances of a tense international situation, aggravated because of the imperialists. The subject of the responsibility of the Armed Forces in defending the future of our children is also treated in the show. This subject of responsibility is slowly merging with the subject of implementing the soldiers and commanders' international duty within the framework of the Warsaw Pact. Patriotism merges with internationalism. This is what we will see in the final stage of the show."

The performances that the audience watched on the stage of the Sofia Opera House last night were only part of the exceptional achievements of amateur art activities within our Army, but they unmistakably showed that artistic activities in the Army are marching side by side with the excellent combat and political training of the soldiers, that the Army is actively and fruitfully working for the development of the communist personality with a many-sided education.

COUNCIL STRESSES IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE

AU242004 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 24 Apr 84

[Text] A meeting of the party-governmental council of agriculture and forestry took place today at the Council of Ministers. A program on developing forestry and agriculture at the Strandzha and Sakar areas was reviewed. It develops the main trends of building up agricultural branches in accordance with the specific conditions in the separate regions and microregions. Priority was given to the development of grain production, sheep breeding and hardy crops. It was envisaged that the tasks will be implemented by utilizing economizing equipment, and by increasing labor production and profitability.

A positive evaluation was given to the Ministry of Machine Building and the National Agro-Industrial Union on their activity in organizing the supply of production equipment and introducing scientific-technical progress in agriculture. At the same time, they were instructed to adopt additional measures for accelerating the implementation of the tasks.

CELEBRATION HONORS VOLUNTARY DETACHMENTS

AU271911 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] A festive celebration marking the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the voluntary detachments of the working people was held at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Cultural Palace in Sofia tonight. Present were Dobri Dzhurov, Georgi Atansaov, Dimitur Stoyanov; deputy chairmen of the State Council; chiefs of departments at the BCP Central Committee, and chiefs of sociopolitical and mass organizations. The celebration was opened and chaired by Chudomir Aleksandrov. Grigor Stoichkov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, said the following in his report:

[Begin Stoichkov recording] The voluntary detachments are a successful form for mass participation of the working people and for raising the role of the public organs and organizations in the struggle against the violators of public order in the country. Established as a result of the working people's initiative and constantly drawing on the inexhaustible Soviet experience, the voluntary detachments in their composition, manner of formation, and the nature of the tasks are [word indistinct] of the future and selfless participation of the people in communist self-governing. This 25th anniversary has proved without any doubt that the voluntary detachments have transformed themselves into a powerful public force in the struggle against crimes and violations of socialist laws. Loyal to the party and the people, the members of the voluntary detachments are fulfilling with a high feeling of responsibility their civil duty with courage. They serve with pure patriotism and selflessness at the party's command -- to guarantee the security and (?the life) of the workers, to constantly raise the moral purity and (?stability) of the people. [end recording]

Comrade Grigor Stoichkov expressed on behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the government and on behalf of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, personally, their great gratitude to the detachment leaders, commanders, chiefs of warehouses and to all people bearing red ribbons for their highly humane and patriotic activity in defending the socialist achievements of our people.

LEADERS ATTEND CONFERENCES, CEREMONIES

AU281955 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts from 22 to 28 April, notes the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, awarded volunteer units and winners of a competition campaign at a Sofia celebration (1930 GMT 24 April). Stoyanov is also reported to have attended a conference of heroic deeds and civil courage displayed by children, held in Sofia (0800 GMT 26 April).

Kiril Zarev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, attended a Sofia meeting marking the 20th anniversary of the Bulgarian Foreign Trade Bank (1900 GMT 25 April). Zarev is also reported to have attended a conference in Sofia on improving public services (1200 GMT 28 April). Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, presented awards to workers collectives in Khaskovo (1930 GMT 26 April).

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, presented awards to trade union workers collectives in Yambol (1930 GMT 26 April). Tsanov is also reported to have attended an agricultural conference in Lovech organized by BCP and BZNS okrug committees (1300 GMT 28 April).

Todor Bozhinov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of energy and raw material resources, presented awards and congratulated workers and specialists at the Klimet Voroshilov electric steel producing complex in Pernik (0900 GMT 27 April).

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, met the members of the okrug party committee bureau and of the People's Council Executive Committee in Vidin (1300 GMT 28 April).

TV SERIES CRITICIZED FOR MISTREATMENT OF HISTORY

AU251311 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 23 April carries on page 3 a 4,000-word unsigned article which is printed entirely in boldface type and entitled "Let Us Not Skirt Historical and Artistic Truth" and reviews a recent Bulgarian television series on the Middle Ages during the reign of King Simeon. The article opens with the following statement: "No work of art in a long time has provoked so much spontaneous and almost unanimous disapproval as the recent television series entitled 'The Golden Century.' In numerous letters to the press, viewers of all professions asked with concern: How can a production of such poor quality appear on our TV screens?"

The article further emphasizes the "tremendous intellectual development of our people" under the influence of the "Leninist April party line" and the "maturity and wisdom" with which "the people are expressing their opinions on works of art."

Stressing the demand for quality improvement in all spheres which was voiced at the recent BCP National Conference, the article refers to the necessity of "producing brilliant works of socialist art which exert a strong impact," and adds: "It is obviously true that works such as the 'Golden Century' series are not likely to glorify the image of our contemporary art and this is precisely why such failures should not be passed over in silence."

Further elaborating on the "educational value" of historical subjects, the article points out that "national history should not be an instrument of entertainment," but "a strict lesson in courage, dignity, and self-sacrifice for the fatherland." The article recalls the "unique role" played by Soviet historical films prior to and during World War II, which "inspired the Soviet people with courage and strength in the struggle against the invaders" and have now become "classical works of art."

The article continues with personal criticism addressed against the authors of the series: director Lyuben Morhcev and script writers N. Tikholov, At. Tsenev, and D. Balkanski, adding that "they deserve sharp and well-founded criticism" and that there are "several reasons for their failure." In further dwelling on the authors' failures, the article points out that they "have de-heroized the epoch and the people of that time, depriving the national ideal of its beauty and strength; they have not only skirted the historical but also the artistic truth. The article further stresses that the people of the epoch are "described in an untruthful and even offensive light, insinuating that our ancestors were barbarians."

A lengthy passage is devoted to the "distorted" description of King Simeon, who, according to the article, is "deprived of his personality and charm." At this point the article cites Todor Zhivkov's opinion on the subject of Bulgarian kings: "We know that some of our kings, under certain circumstances and in certain historical periods, have played a progressive role and their actions have expressed progressive trends in the development of our society. Therefore, it is proper to write about them."

The article adds that the authors of the series have been "unable to present King Simeon as an exponent of progressive trends" and that "this is one of the reasons for their failure."

The article further criticizes the style and technical aspects of the films and the selection of actors, some of whom are "too inexperienced." Referring to the historical aspects, the article points out the following: "Wars are not shown as a trial for the people, but as a pageantry; the inevitable necessity of defending the Bulgarian-Slavonic community of the epoch is not sufficiently emphasized. This is why the victories over the Byzantines are presented in a superficial manner. We are by no means asking for an idealization of events and heroes, but a good opportunity has been missed for showing an important aspect of the self-assertion of our people." The article continues, criticizing the "excessive shows and pageantry," as well as the frequent "horse races" which "according to experts" are not in conformity with historical fact.

After pointing out some of the positive aspects of the series, such as the musical background and certain individual scenes, the article, returning to the shortcomings, states: "Our general evaluation, however, is determined by serious failures which we have already described. This should be clearly stated, without overdramatizing things.

"On the contrary, sensible and sober conclusions are necessary, and this is the duty of the Committee for Radio and Television, and of the party organization of Bulgarian Television, the duty of all those to whom the party has entrusted the task of educating the people through art."

Analyzing the reasons for failure, the article points out the following: "Before being shown on television, this film was seen by many people who decided that it was capable of teaching and educating the people. We are fully justified in asking the members of the artistic council: On which positions and considerations have they based the adoption of such a decision? The ideological, artistic, and moral strictness and sense of responsibility of those who have been entrusted with (and remunerated for) the task of preventing mediocrity and poor quality, have certainly been insufficient. We should also unmistakably ask the film advisers, why as qualified experts on history, did they not do their job properly?"

The article expresses regret that such productions "which require great creative efforts, and no less financial means, which belong to the people," are not corrected and improved in their initial stages. Criticism is also addressed against the selection of director Morchev, whose "lack of experience" in directing this kind of series should have been considered and "to whose career a doubtful service has been paid."

The article closes with the following remark: "The case of the "Golden Century" television series confirms the fact that the approach to the people's past should always be inspired by filial affection and unmistakably communist stands. The main lesson for every creative artist is that his responsibility toward the people as well as his responsibility toward the past, the present, and the future, is ever increasing. This responsibility should always be confirmed by earnest creative achievements. Not only cinema and television workers, but all those who are educating the people through art should draw thorough, sensible, and sober conclusions from this fact. The people's education through art must always be at the level of party policy and in conformity with the requirements of our epoch."

BRIEFS

STOICHKOV MEETS SFRY OFFICIALS -- Sofia, April 16 (BTA) -- "Yugoslav Construction, Building Materials and Equipment", this is how the specialized exhibition which was opened here today, is named. Mr Ivan Sakarev, first deputy-minister of construction and settlement structure, and Mr Aleksander Joic, secretary of the general organization of construction and industry for building materials of Yugoslavia, delivered speeches at the opening ceremony. They stressed that guided by the wish for developing ever more friendly and goodneighborly relations between them, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia organize this exhibition which is another joint step along the road of cooperation in the sphere of construction. Mr Grigor Stoichkov, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister of construction and settlement construction, received today Mr Alexander Joic, secretary of the general organizatio of construction and industry for building materials of Yugoslavia. Discussed were the possibilities for extending bilateral cooperation in construction, building materials and mechanization. [Excerpts] [Sofia BTA in English 1821 GMT 16 Apr 84 AU]

MITKOV AT SOFIA EXHIBITION -- A jubilee photographic exhibition dedicated to the fifth anniversary of the Soviet-Bulgarian joint space flight has been opened at the central military house in Sofia. "The exhibition was opened by Major General Ivan Stefanov, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration at the Bulgarian People's Army. Lieutenant General Mitko Mitkov, chief of the Main Political Administration, was also present." [Summary] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 10 Apr 84 AU]

HELICOPTER INCIDENT: RIGHT TO PROTECT AIR SPACE

AU301100 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Apr 84 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "We Comment" column: "A Risky Game"]

[Text] On Thursday [26 April], that is, the day after the CSSR Government's protest against the violation of the Czechoslovak air space by a U.S. helicopter that took place on 20 April was conveyed to the United States, a Pentagon spokesman declared that, allegedly, it had been a "case of inattention" and of "pilot error." The spokesman, Michael Bruch, attempted to present the American military pilots, who have been carrying out reconnaissance flights along the CSSR's western border for more than a year, almost as inexperienced beginners who "simply did not follow the map and did not know that they had violated the frontier." This is an embarrasing and ridiculous claim, aimed at turning things upside down and at divesting oneself of responsibility for this provocation.

Actually, this is testified to by the entire course taken by the American military authorities in this matter. First they issued a statement in the FRG, according to which no violation of the Czechoslovak air space had taken place at all, while our fighter planes had attacked the "innocent" helicopter for no reason at all. Only after FRG eyewitnesses confirmed that the American helicopter really had penetrated Czechoslovak air space, did the Pentagon concede that the violation had taken place to the depth of up to 6 miles (10 km), as the Pentagon expressly stated. It could seem that the matter has thus been clarified and that our protest had drawn a line under it.

It soon became clear, however, that this was not so. In fact, in his statement on Thursday the American spokesman Bruch again outrageously attacked Czechoslovakia -- for "permitting itself" to thwart the provocation. He expressly complained that the American military helicopter had been "attacked without warning by two fighter aircraft" on the Czechoslovak side of the border. But the American claim was denied by the West German border police itself: According to its report, the American helicopter "was not fired at, it was merely pushed out."

After all, surely Czechoslovakia has an inalienable right to protect its air space? Or was the military helicopter as "innocent" as the Pentagon wants to claim?

It is obvious that the American side is not only not satisfied with provoking a border incident, but that it wants to make dubious anti-Czechoslovak capital out of it as well. Probably the American Army is displeased that it cannot act in central Europe in the same way as, for instance, in Central America.

Thousands of American nuclear weapons are amassed in the FRG and the NATO countries. New American first-strike nuclear missiles are deployed in the immediate vicinity of our borders. The Pentagon is implementing a military doctrine, the purpose of which is to deliver unexpected strike-deep air and other attacks against the socialist countries. In such a situation, the provoking of such incidents is a risky game.

Let us recall that a self-same incident took place last month, too: The GDR's air space was violated, and also "erroneously." The same was repeated a few days ago over the DPRK territory. This shows that we are witnessing the escalation of American provocative military actions in the vicinity of the socialist countries' borders.

The entire affair also testifies to the true meaning of the "will for dialogue" officially proclaimed by the United States, and to the true value of the sudden "peacemaking" declarations by its representatives during the last few months.

The facts speak for themselves. In reality we are faced by a continuation of the same adventurous policy, of the same attempts to violate the norms of relations between sovereign states in a great-power, arrogant manner.

But central Europe is not the "backyard" of the United States; and those who organize such provocations must count on meeting with a resolute opposition.

INDRA-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM USSR

LD271628 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation led by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central committee Presidium, chairman of the Federal Assembly, today returned from the official friendly visit of the Soviet Union.

The delegation was welcomed at Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, deputy premier of the federal government; Bohuslav Kucera and Michal Zakovic, deputy chairman of the Federal Assembly; Jindrich Rehorek, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other representatives.

KAPEK WELCOMES PARTICIPANTS IN MAY DAY RALLY

LD011049 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 0702 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague CPCZ Committee, at the May Day rally in Prague -- live]

[Text] Esteemed and dear citizens of Prague, comrades: I welcome you cordially and sincerely to today's peace rally, to the May Day celebrations in which you are taking part. Your large participation is evidence of the struggle for peace, evidence of your interest in the development of our beautiful socialist homeland.

I welcome cordially and sincerely in our midst the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the National Front Committee headed by the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the CSSR and chairman of the Central Committee National Front.

Comrades, allow me to request most sincerely the comrade general secretary to deliver a festive address at today's rally. [applause, shouts of "Long Live the CPCZ!"]

PROSPECTORS FIND NEW COAL, ORE, MINERAL DEPOSITS

AU260801 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Article by Jan Markovic: "There Is No End to Surprises From the Depth of the Earth: New Discoveries of Coal and Ferrous and Nonferrous Metals"]

[Summary] In the first 3 years of the current quinquennium, employees of the Geological Prospecting Enterprise, which is based in Spisska Nova Ves, fulfilled and, in many respects, overfulfilled their tasks in discovering and verifying new deposits.

In these 3 years, geological prospecting focused on new deposits of coal and iron-bearing ores. "In the area of Kosorin -- in the Ziar Hollow and thus in the vicinity of Handlova -- they found new, rich deposits of lignite, and northwest of Handlova good quality brown coal. At the same time, in the area of Pukanec, they are completing the prospecting of another coal deposit, which will be handed over for extraction by the end of the year. But the biggest surprise was the geologists' discovery of the best quality coal, anthracite, near Velka Trna in Trevisov District. According to the available prognosis, the new deposit contains some 40 million metric tons of coal reserves. Next year the geologists will be able to answer whether the deposit lends itself to extraction. But everything suggests that there will soon be coal mines in the Zemplin area. This would be of enormous significance to the national economy." The new deposit could supply the Vojany power plant and, most likely, some of the coal will lend itself to coking in the East Slovak Iron Plant.

"To the existing 130 million metric tons of verified geological coal reserves in Slovakia, geologists have thus added an additional 230 million metric tons in the last 3 years. This means that in the years of the Eighth and, in particular, the Ninth 5-Year Plans, we will be able to at least double coal production in Slovakia."

In the area of Rudnany, Slovinky, Gelnica, Roznava, and Nizna Slana, geological prospecting focused on already used deposits of ferrous and nonferrous ores. In the Maria Mine near Roznava, for example, the closure of which was contemplated, geologists discovered two iron bearing lodes with a high percentage of silver." In the area of Rudnany, where the geologists' target for the Seventh 5-Year plan was to verify 4 million metric tons of iron ore reserves, they have already verified 10.5 million metric tons. In copper-bearing ores, the target was 3 million metric tons and the result so far has been 7 million metric tons. The richest deposits of copper ore were discovered west of Slovinky, in the direction of Gelnica, but also in the area of Hodrus near Banska Bystrica where the ore has a relatively high content of gold."

As for other minerals, the geologists from Spisska Nova Ves verified 22 million metric tons of lead- and zinc-bearing ores in the area of Zlata Bana, Hodrus, and Stiavnica; discovered a "precious deposit" of tungsten ore in the low Tatra; a "small" deposit of tin-bearing mineral in the Western Carpathians; almost 1.5 million metric tons of antimony reserves in the area of Liptovska Dubrava; bauxite near Maruskovice and Moldava nad Bodvou close to the Hungarian border; and "promising" deposits of mercury, gold, and silver in the Kremnica Mountains.

Near the already used rich deposit of pure quartz in Svedlar, additional deposits of this mineral were found in the Stofa valley. A "rare" find of gypsum, estimated at 270 million metric tons, was made near Bohunov za Plesivcom.

"The past 3 years can thus be rightly described as the richest in new finds in the history of the Geological Prospecting Enterprise in Spisska Nova Ves. According to the geologists' view, even in years to come there should be no lack of new discoveries."

MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN BERLIN'S KARL MARX ALLEE

LD010842 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0715 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Berlin, 1 May (ADN) -- The Berlin workers' May Day militant demonstration for peace and socialism began, as tradition dictates, with the ninth chime of the clock at the Red Town Hall. Many thousands of Berliners had gathered by this time in front of the main podium in the festively decorated Karl Marx Allee. Tumultuous applause and cheers for the party of the working class and its Central Committee greeted the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, Erich Honecker, and the other members of GDR party and state leadership as they stepped onto the podium. Waving, they cordially reciprocated the greetings of the workers, youth, and pioneers. The national anthem began the rally.

Tisch Addresses Rally

DW010925 East Berlin Television Service in German 0658 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Board, at rally marking the opening of the May Day demonstration in Karl Marx Allee in East Berlin -- live]

[Text] Dear people of Berlin, dear comrades and friends, dear foreign guests: True to the tradition of the workers class and aware of the tasks emerging from the stormy times, we observe this first day of May, the militant day of the international workers people throughout the world. We are doing this in the certainty that the GDR, founded 35 years ago, is the most important achievement of the workers class and of all the people. Under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist party. We have created in this republic a true socialist fatherland. Just as we determinedly demonstrate for peace and socialism today and express our loyalty to the GDR, we intend to, and will, also unequivocally manifest this political determination next Sunday at the polls by acknowledging the candidates of the National Front.

Colleagues, dear friends and comrades, on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB Central Executive Board, and the National Council of the National Front, I convey to you the most cordial greetings and congratulations on this year's international militant day and holiday. [applause]

On this first day of May we can state with satisfaction that our country is bustling with creative activity. The fulfillment of the national economic plan is clearly evident in the achievements of the enterprises. The workers class, the LPG peasants, the members of the intelligentsia, and the youth are struggling for the greatest output in our country's history under the socialist competition in honor of our national holiday.

Thus, a high level of economic growth and remarkable progress in (?effectiveness) has been attained in the first few months of this year. Leading the way with exemplary work achievements are the collectives of such combines and enterprises as the Stern Radio Enterprise in Berlin, the Berlin metallurgical and semifinished products plant, Elektroprojekt and Installations Construction Enterprise in Berlin, the Erfurt micro-electronics factory, the Borna brown coal combine, the Floeha cotton spinning mill, the 7 Oktober Conveying Installations Plant in Magdeburg, the Fuerstenwalde tire works, the Hettstedt rolling mill, and many, many others.

Gratitude and recognition is due all citizens, the workers collectives, the members of the National People's Army, the border troops, and the other organs of protection and security for their great achievements, untiring diligence, and high level of performance readiness demonstrated for the all-round strengthening of the GDR and for the determined defense of socialism.

Colleagues, we remain oriented toward performance and economic growth. These are indispensable preconditions for the continuation of the entire main task with its economic and social policies. It is with determination that we fulfill the requirements emerging from the tested economic strategy of the 10th party congress. To achieve a high economic profit and better working and living conditions through new technologies and new products -- this is our common concern in the struggle of the fulfillment of the plan targets.

In this way, dear friends and comrades, we will guarantee the further flourishing and strengthening of our socialist fatherland as the home of social security and comfort of the working people. All of our will, work, and forward advance remains aimed at ensuring that man may live and work as man and freely and awarely, without want and fear, shape his whole existence for the benefit of everyone and himself.

What we have done and accomplished in our state in joint work fills us with pride and allows us to look toward the future with optimism. This confidence is also reflected by the grandiose projects for the further development of the capital which Comrade Erich Honecker, our general secretary and State Council chairman, expounded at the party's bezirk delegates conference. The considerable acceleration of new housing construction, remodeling and maintenance, as well as the completion of the city center under the preservation of what has historically emerged, will further characterize the attractive force of the capital. Berlin's further townscaping is a great common effort of the entire Republic.

Dear comrades and colleagues, the powerful call for peace and social progress has always been raised at our May rallies in the capital. For more than 35 years, our state and its citizens, at the side of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, have contributed to the preservation and safeguarding of peace. More than every before, the conclusion that has always guided us still applies: The stronger socialism is, the more secure peace is.

The situation that has emerged as a result of the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe has intensified the danger of a catastrophe for mankind. The U.S. Government's course toward achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union through a mad arms program poisons the international situation. For this reason, we demand: Halt imperialist armament!

We also welcome and support the latest Soviet proposals that Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has advanced on freezing nuclear weapons arsenals, arms limitation, banning chemical weapons, disarmament, and detente. We want mankind to have a peaceful and secure future. For this reason, the adventurous plans of U.S. imperialism must be halted. The obstacles that the United States and NATO have put in the way of detente and disarmament in Europe by deploying the first-strike weapons must be removed. There is no alternative to peaceful coexistence among states. Peace must and will triumph.

Working people of the capital, dear guests, from today's May Day demonstration we send our special cordial greetings to the peoples of the Soviet Union and their Communist Party which consistently continues the Leninist peace policy. The fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union is and remains the decisive source of our strength. Just as cordially, we greet our comrades and colleagues in the states of the socialist community. In the spirit of socialist internationalism, we manifest our alliance with all fighters for national and social liberation. [applause]

Especially in these days, our thoughts are with the valiant sons and daughters of Nicaragua who are defending the people's power against insidious attacks by U.S. imperialism and counterrevolutionary bands. On this first day of May, we reaffirm that our GDR will always advocate peace and social progress with perseverance and determination in solid and insoluble alliance with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community. [applause]

Dear people of Berlin, let us cast our votes for the candidates of the people on 6 May. Long live the GDR, our socialist fatherland! [applause] Forward with new successes for peace and socialism toward the 35th anniversary. Long live the international workers class! Long live the first of May 1984! [applause]

Sindermann Presents Awards

LD301334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1030 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 30 Apr (ADN) -- Meritorious public figures and collectives were conferred high state awards today in Berlin on the occasion of 1 May. Their outstanding services in the development of the socialist order in the GDR and in the strengthening of friendship among peoples were thus acknowledged.

Horst Sindermann, GDR State Council deputy chairman and member of the SED Politburo, conferred the awards on behalf of Erich Honecker.

Among the public figures awarded the Karl Marx Order was GDR Vice Premier Dr Gerhard Weiss, the permanent GDR representative to CEMA. The Star of International Friendship Order in Gold was awarded to the German Shakespeare Society, based in Weimar; the vice president of the GDR Academy of Sciences, Prof Hermann Kalre: and to writer and veteran worker Otto Gotsche. The Star of International Friendship Order in Silver was conferred on Prof Fritz Bennewitz, director of the German National Theater, Weimar. Among those conferred the Patriotic Order of Merit in Gold were: actress Inge Keller; the director of the Stadt Theater in Leipzig, Prof Karl Kayser; singers and professors Theo Adam and Peter Schreier; and Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG.

Horst Sindermann praised the outstanding achievements of the recipients of the awards, who had made a contribution toward strengthening the GDR and raising its international status. He thanked the veterans of the workers' movement whose example and experiences lived on in the work of the younger generation. Workers in industry and agriculture had also earned high regard. The speaker said that they were distinguished by their creative activity in uncovering economic reserves and promoting the development of performance and efficiency. Horst Sindermann congratulated the scientists and artists who were conferred awards and said in this connection that the achievements of the human spirit could only benefit mankind and its education, culture and happiness under socialism.

HONECKER RECEIVES NEW AUSTRIAN ENVOY

LD301342 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] The GDR and Australia want to further develop their relations on the basis of peaceful coexistence and mutual benefit. This joint interest was declared today by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and the Australian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, Anthony Lionel Vincent, who presented his credentials. The two men are guided by the principle that an extension of contacts between their countries contributes to the improvement of the international climate and the strengthening of peace.

STOPH-LAZAR TALKS DEMONSTRATE CLOSE TIES WITH GDR

Visit Hailed

AU260622 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Mar 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Dynamic Development"]

[Text] Our high-ranking guest Willi Stoph, head of the government of the fraternal GDR, and the delegation led by him have spent approximately 30 hours on our country's soil. These 30 hours seem a very short time. According to protocol, the GDR delegation came for an official friendly visit. However, in view of its program, one can imagine what an intensive job the negotiating sides have done -- discounting the hours of rest -- during this time.

Plenary meetings alternated with exchanges of views in private and discussions between partners, or took place simultaneously, primarily about dynamically developing cooperation between our country and the GDR, increasingly broadening specialization in production and joint ventures, direct relations between enterprises of the two socialist countries, and the promotion of collaboration in third markets.

Owing to the two countries' extensive system of relations, based on a coalition of identical objectives and interests that goes back decades and is constantly becoming richer and being fostered to the utmost as a matter of course and with friendship and openness on every level, and owing to the regular exchanges of views and personal meetings, the heads of government and members of their entourages responsible for important areas were able to work at a good pace. We are all sincerely pleased that they were able to conclude that the agreements of top-level meetings are being successfully implemented. Janos Kadar visited Berlin last November, while, before then, we were able to welcome a party-government delegation led by Erich Honecker in Budapest.

Relations between any countries -- thus between our country and the GDR as well -- can only develop with a truly great momentum, consistent with predetermined plans and objectives, in a tranquil and peaceful international atmosphere that provides security. This is the fourth decade during which there has been peace and relative tranquility on our continent, and this is a result of the policy of the socialist community and, not least, the coming about of the first German peace state 35 years ago. In our country-building work, however, we cannot forget the international situation, which has become complex and tense because of the policy of the extremist circles of the United States and NATO. The two premiers also spoke with concern of this, pointing out that all contentious international issues must be resolved peacefully and responsibly, through substantive talks on the basis of equality. We are prepared to do so at all times, for this is our goal and vital interest, for Hungarians and Germans and for all the peoples of the world.

Cooperation Continues

AU231747 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22 Mar 84 pp 1-2

[Franz Knipping and Hans Teichmann report]

[Excerpt] Budapest -- The GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic are determined to consistently continue the proven bilateral cooperation in all fields to the benefit of their peoples in the interest of strengthening peace and socialism.

This was confirmed by Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian people's Republic, in their deliberations in Budapest, on Wednesday [21 March].

Willi Stoph arrived in the Hungarian capital in the morning for an official friendship visit. Gyorgy Lazar, who had invited him, cordially welcomed his guest at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport for the 2-day meeting. The statesmen fraternally welcomed each other on the runway. Also present at the arrival were Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, members of the Hungarian delegation, and other prominent figures.

During the official negotiations that were started in the morning in the parliament, both politicians praised the successful development of relations between their countries in all fields. In particular they stressed that in implementing the agreements of June 1982 and November 1983 of the party and government delegations of both states, headed by the SED Central Committee general secretary and the GDR State Council chairman, Erich Honecker, and the first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Janos Kadar, the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic has developed stably and continuously.

In the consultations great attention was given to questions of bilateral economic and scientific-technological cooperation. It was stressed that for continuous furthering and strengthening of comprehensive relations between the two states the coordination of the 1986-1990 national economic plans is an important task. In this connection it was stressed that cooperation within the CEMA framework, and in particular in implementing the decisions of the 37th CEMA meeting, is of central importance.

During the talks the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers briefed each other on the development of their countries. Willi Stoph underlined the initiatives of the working people in honor of the 35th anniversary of the GDR to implement the decisions of 10th SED Congress and thus to further shape the developed socialist society.

Gyorgy Lazar reported on the results in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and explained the measures to further implement them.

Concerning international questions the partners in the talk expressed their concern that the intensive armament and confrontation policy of the most extreme circles of imperialism has resulted in a disastrous aggravation of the international situation and a threat to world peace. They stressed that a change of the military balance will not be allowed. They called the prevention of a nuclear inferno the most important task of the present. Willi Stoph and Gyorgy Lazar spoke out in favor of efficient measures to improve the international atmosphere and for steps toward arms limitation and disarmament on the basis of equality and equal security. They referred to the full validity of the concrete proposals contained in the Prague declaration of the Warsaw Pact states of January 1983 and in the Joint Declaration of highest representatives of socialist countries of June 1983.

The talks took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere.

CSSR INFORMATION OFFICIALS VISIT 24-28 APRIL

LD281949 Budapest MTI in English 1725 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 28 (MTI) -- Zdenek Cermak president of the Czechoslovak Federal Press and Information Office and Vlastimil Neubauer, president of the Press and Information Office, visited Hungary from April 24 to 28 on the invitation of Zsolt Bajnok state secretary, president of the Information Office of the Hungarian Council of Ministers.

The Czechoslovak delegation held talks on the development of cooperation and relations in the information service, and current aims.

Istvan B rlos, member of the HSWP Political Committee and vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Erno Lakatos, head of the HSWP CC's Agitation and Propaganda Department, met the delegation, which held talks with Karoly Megyeri, general secretary of the National Federation of Hungarian Journalists, and Istvan Darvas, editor in chief of MAGYAR HIRLAP. The Czechoslovak delegation left Budapest Saturday.

MAY DAY SPEECHES EXTOL VIRTUES OF WORKING CLASS

Remarks by Kadar

LD011118 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0859 GMT 1 May 84

["Interview" by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at 1 May celebrations in Budapest -- live]

[Text] [Reporter] On behalf of the television viewers and the radio listeners I cordially greet you, Comrade Kadar, on this 40th free and very beautiful May Day. It is a tradition of this festival, a dear tradition, that at this time you speak to all of us.

[Kadar] I greet the radio listeners, the television viewers, and all our working people on the occasion of 1 May. This 1 May is a big festival. It was born nearly 100 years ago as the day of international solidarity of the working class, the day when the working class in every country proclaimed its objectives and demonstrated for them. Now the concept of 1 May is (?alive) because a whole series of peoples have taken the path of socialist development; because socialism has become a world order; because the peoples have shattered the fetters of the colonialist order. Now it is the day of the common solidarity of the international workers' movement, of the peoples building socialism, of the peoples struggling for national rights and freedom and of those struggling for peace. Now peace, the freedom of nations, social progress, and socialism are inseparably connected to this day.

Now, as you can see and as you know, spring this year is overcast, cool, windy. Today is like that, too. But the Budapest May Day parade which marched past now is living proof of the fact that our people can and do celebrate this day pleasantly in the whole country. The knowledge that our people live in peace and security, successfully pursue their work of building a socialist country, gives a good backing to the celebrations. We can celebrate this day by being able to greet the new results of socialist construction which have been brought into being with a good feeling, and if we look ahead then we can also see the perspectives of development. Perhaps we owe the entirety of our results to the fact that we have chosen socialist objectives well, that we have a good policy, that our people are united and work purposefully.

The fact is that we have never liked to hear about the difficulties, about the problems, nor do we look upon our achievements thus far as the definitive solution. In the recent past, the Central Committee held a session to discuss the international situation and the internal domestic work of socialist construction. In connection with the international situation, we stressed that, in spite of the fact that at the end of last year the deployment in Europe of U.S. medium-range missiles started and the situation became more tense, we still continue our foreign policy unchanged, the aim of which is that the human mind should take the upper hand and that solutions satisfactory to all the people concerned should come into being.

Even amid present-day conditions we declare that there must be discussions; substantive discussions must be held, and we must agree on that which is in the common interest of all peoples -- that we should put a stop to the arms race, that we should find the negotiated solutions which would give equal security to every people, and that people should be able to live in peace at a lower level of armaments. This is our international endeavor.

With regard to domestic work, anyone who carefully reads the communique of the Central Committee will see that we decided to give scope to an even better possibility for the development of creative work, to the work of socialist construction. What this means is that we should mobilize to the utmost the means of production at hand, the living strength at our disposal, our intellectual resources; that we should give a new impetus to creative work with the proviso that whoever works more and better should be able to earn more and better. On the other hand, social justice should be asserted in the burden-bearing. And whoever does not produce anything should not be able to enjoy the advantages of the system; whoever is in a difficult situation should be able to get the necessary support.

It was with such thoughts that the Central Committee took the stand for further work. And it is our deep conviction that, working honestly on our current year's plan, on the day's tasks, we can look with a good feeling toward next year, which will be the 40th anniversary of our country's liberation. And it is certain that we will be able to celebrate it with new work successes. So much perhaps about domestic matters. Internationally, on the other hand, this May Day of ours, our people's movement, its proclaimed slogans, are at the same time also a message to the world, to the Soviet people, to the peoples building socialism, to those in the world who are struggling for progress, and even to those sober bourgeois circles who have understood that we must go along the path of peace because there is no other road for mankind.

Our message is that our people, working honestly, standing firmly on their objectives, and advancing resolutely, stand their ground with their allies and on their own position, and will also stand their ground in the future. Thank you for this opportunity, and once again I cordially wish all the best to our people, to the workers, to our producer cooperative workers, cooperative workers, employees, intellectuals, workers in culture, all those who live and work honestly and decently in this homeland.

[Reporter] We thank you and wish you good health, Comrade Kadar.

[Kadar] All the best, and I also greet and wish all the best to the workers (?of radio and television).

[Reporter] Thank you.

Address by Mehes

LD302109 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1535 GMT 30 Apr 84

["Festive address" delivered by Lajos Mehes, member of the MSZMP Politburo and secretary general of the National Council of Trade Unions; date and place not specified -- recorded]

[Text] Esteemed listeners and viewers: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the administration of the Hungarian People's Republic and the National Council of Trade Unions, I extend respectful greetings to all working people and citizens of our country on the occasion of the eve of the traditional great festivity of the workers of the world. I greet the old, who have lived through a great many May Days, and their grandchildren, who may encounter the festivity of labor and of working people perhaps only for the first time tomorrow. I greet those who are on duty now, those away from their homes, those about to set out on a journey and those staying at home.

May Day is the occasion when we pay tribute to work that creates value, and to creative man. It is the appreciation of work as well as the appreciation of the worker, the peasant and the intellectual, because it is as a result of their knowledge, strength, ability, and diligence that our people and nation can prosper. This festive occasion has a history going back nearly 100 years. The working class did not receive this May Day celebration as some kind of a present, but had to fight for it. Those who were contemporaries and witnesses of the time when this day was the least free for the expression of the interests of organized workers, still live among us. The workers prepared for May Day with the intention of celebrations and of demanding a better life, while the ruling class prepared for it with fear and a resort to arms. The latter despised the peasants and were afraid of the workers. They regarded the peasants as their servants and were terrified of the workers. They were fightened by the great strength represented by the most powerful weapons of the working class, namely, their organization and consciousness.

The lives of working people, the workers' fate, were never easy. It was particularly difficult for those who acted and fought for the community, the whole of their class, thus expressing the struggle, suffering and desire for a better life of the entire class. Today we remember with respect those who undertook this struggle. It was from this struggle, from the gray monotony of everyday life, that May Day arose as a celebration. It was in this way that it became the symbol of workers' solidarity, international cooperation and of the struggle waged for the rights of the working class throughout the world.

On this day we send our greetings to the working people of the socialist countries, with whom we are carrying on a struggle in close unity for the prosperity of our peoples, world peace and social progress. We assure our solidarity for the working people of the countries where they are struggling against insecurity of existence and unemployment. Today, with deep sympathy we think about those who are fighting for independence and freedom.

Dear comrades, a four-line poem which expressed the program of those going into battle for a better life and socialism was written somewhere here in Central Europe in the early phase of the workers' movement: We wish that in the coming future there should always be bread on our tables; let there be work for us and schools for our children, and let not the old ever again have to beg. It may well be that this poem today appears to be more of a prayer than a program for battle. Yet, if we think about it, the struggle for this has been waged and is still being waged.

The Budapest workers who demonstrated at the beginning of the century and even in the thirties were still demanding work and bread. These were the main slogans of many May Days. And what a great deal happened in the wake of the thirties until the Hungarian working people took the management of their fate into their own hands.

We will never forget the depths from which we had to emerge in 1945. In those days the achievement of even one of the objectives in that old poem I have just read appeared to be a distant objective. We have reached the present along a road full of battles. We can take stock of our achievements, the facts of which we are proud, with a very pleasant feeling on this festive day. These achievements mean that nothing is more natural for us than that those who want to work can do so, and earn their living through decent work; people can send their children to school, and the old receive their pension. We can live in a way worthy of human beings. Our housing conditions are improving at the price of great efforts and sacrifice; the range of goods in our shops is adequate. Despite our financial problems and our increasing burdens we have been able to protect social welfare care and a comprehensive health service that embraces the whole of society. It has been worthwhile to fight for these aims.

All this has been achieved by our people as a result of their own diligence, knowledge, work and talents. The fact that we belong to the family of socialist countries has represented a major support for us in this. We know that there are people living among us whose lives are hard even today. They are the elderly and the young who are just about to have children, and those who belong to large families. However, the needs of our people are moving forward and no one regards the results achieved so far as the final goal. The fluctuations of the world economy also prevent us from taking a rest.

The last party Central Committee session, held on 17 April, discussed the road lying ahead. The party is calling for the continuation of the road along which we are already marching. However, it is also asking us to move with greater consistency along the road. Only work -- can become the guarantee and source of development in the future.

We should put greater stress on and fight for the principle that the one who works better should prosper more, both at individual and enterprise levels. Everybody should consider the economic use of materials, energy and the assets of the nation as a duty. While maintaining full employment, no more people should be employed in a workplace than is absolutely necessary. Rates and taxes should be more justly distributed in all walks of life. The human factor has to be taken more into account; a lack of discipline, injustice and thoughtlessness should not be tolerated.

Dear comrades, here in Hungary we can celebrate May Day freely and in peace. But there is not peace everywhere in the world. Almost unceasingly, guns are roaring in the Middle East, in Africa and in Latin America. But peace is fragile in those places where the cannons are, for the moment, silent. To avoid the threat of a nuclear war is the most important issue facing mankind; to maintain world peace is the most important task. Everything depends on this -- the opportunity for existence, life, survival and progress. This is why the main slogan of this May Day throughout the world is "peace to the world." The arms race should decrease. Mankind wants to live in a world free from the anxieties of war. With these thoughts we call in all those who are ready for deeds, for action, for our well-being, for our socialist aims and for peace, to march under our national flag and under the banner of the international working class movement.

I hope our great joint holiday and the delightful experience of the march will give us all new strength for work and for joy and happiness in life.

ECONOMIC REFORM POLEMICS IN PARTY JOURNAL

Kozma Reply to Bauer

AU300600 Budapest TARSADALMI SZEMLE in Hungarian No 4/Apr 84 pp 88-93

[Ferenc Kozma article under rubric "Polemics": "In the Service of What?"]

[Text] Tamas Bauer does not make it easy to participate in the polemics he has initiated. His argumentation is too charged with emotion, and it is difficult to polemicize with emotions. For my part, only the problem he raised in the form of a question, can be responded to on merit, can be answered without the danger of my committing the mistake of reading something into it [belemagyarazas].

The contribution to the polemics asks what "careful choice of terms" led the working group to add the phrase "in the service of socialist construction" to the title of the study: "Does this not tend to suggest that the approach to the problems of economic macromanagement applied in this study contains a further development of the system 'in the service of socialist construction,' while other approaches contain something different?"

The question seems to express two suspicions Bauer has. The first pertains to whether the working group is polemizing between the lines with concrete views it does not regard as being compatible with socialism and the second to whether the working group lays claim to having the solutions it proposes recognized as being the sole means that serve the purpose and socialist construction.

I will begin with the second, because the answer is very simple. Such vocational conceit was far removed from the working group, which is shown, among other things, by the fact -- noticed by Tamas Bauer as well -- that separate views and even divergent views were expressed in the working group. We acknowledged these with mutual respect and patience.

However, not for a moment was the classifying [rendezo] principle exphasized in the title in dispute, that with the development of our economic macromanagement system our socialist society becomes more developed, more dynamic, and more resistant to challenges from various directions and of various natures. It is this that necessitates a continuous analysis and re-evaluation of our existing economic institutions and decisionmaking methods, with consideration of their many kinds of -- sometimes contradictory -- economic and social effect mechanisms.

In the course of analysis, we must not lose our way either in the maze of ad hoc practices that "do not see the word for the trees," or under the influence of conditioned pseudo-axioms, or as captives of the logical "consistency" of theoretical constructions independent of spaces and time. We must regard as historically given everything that distinguishes our society from the capitalism we have left behind us: the social ownership of the means of production, which can serve as a basis for the development, in the long term, of a more communal acquisition, and the planned economy, which -- despite its known shortcomings and often contradictory operation -- strives to ensure a macro-level economic equilibrium and a reproduction process organized on a communal basis that differs in the essential points from the logic of capitalist value incrementation [ertekesules]. We can, however, list here also the nonantagonistic nature of conflicts of interest between social classes and strata, which makes possible, through a reconciliation of interests, the emergence of compromises conducive to progress on the path of development, as well as our relations with the world socialist system. All this is integrally related to the system of conditions for the further development of our system of economic macromanagement that was the subject of the working group's scrutinies and polemics.

It is obvious that it is only in a rationally and flexibly shaped economic and socio-political sphere of mobility that our development can unfold. In my view a prerequisite for this is the precept in principle that an enterprise empowered to manage social property is not in an antagonistic relationship with the socialist state, that -- even if not automatically -- a consensus ban be created between them. On the basis of an analysis of the experiences of our macromanagement system to date, it is beyond dispute that in an intensive phase of development entrepreneurial initiative is one of the vital elements of enterprise management. At the same time, the socialist state -- as the enforcer of an active and planned economic policy -- shaping the market, can create macroeconomical environmental conditions for enterprise operation. One must speak, indeed, of an enterprise - encouraging function of the state in the sense that, for one thing, the state itself influences the sphere of the enterprise by means of suitable regulation and, for another, it enforces priorities that can be ascribed to national interests just as much as to basic socialist values. It actively avails itself of its budgetary and monetary means and assumes a considerable share of, for instance, the development of foreign economic relations, the financing of research and development activity, the creation of macrolevel economic balances, and other areas.

It was essential in this sense to refer -- without ulterior motives -- to our socialist conditions also in the title of the comprehensive study.

By what ways and means our society can accomplish all this, by what specific measures, and at what pace it approaches it remain a subject for polemics and much experimentation at all times, not only in the present phase of development, but in the future as well, in view of the fact that many forces simultaneously affect the continuous modification of economic-political conditions: the maturing of inherent social contradictions and external effects alike, not to mention the interaction of the two. Therefore, one of the prerequisites for our progress truly is the need for us to recognize and make allowances for the objective contradictions of our society and economy and not entertain the naive belief that the liquidation of capitalist private property and the subsequent integration of the reproduction process in a new manner guarantee cooperation and social division of labor that is devoid of diverging interests. Thus, the working group's way of thinking does not have to be set on the right track by others in this respect, for the study proceeded precisely from an attempt to consistently trace the contradictory nature of interests and endeavors all the way from the individual, through the enterprise, to nationwide economic macromanagement.

It is certain that it is possible to dig deeper in this respect and to present the contradictions existing under socialist conditions in more subtle variations. I do not think, however, that Bauer is proceeding toward this in his polemical writing. If he only got so far as to say that "the enterprise management and the working people... find themselves in opposition to each other in a more of less similar way as in the enterprises of the capitalist world" and "retaining solvency is a state interest, producer accumulation is an enterprise (enterprise management) interest, and the highest possible level of consumption is a consumer interest." Is that to mean that a viewpoint that is not "inadmissibly simplified," not "superficial," is one that would be inclined to let paired-off antitheses, turned into homogeneous ones, boldly confront each other, or perhaps -- in a more extreme economic situation -- jump at each other's throats? If this is how Bauer fancies seeing present Hungarian economic and social conditions, what chance would we have of having disputes on interests between the working people and the enterprise resolved in a different way from that in the capitalist world? Are normal coincidental points that can be found and seized on, that is, identical interests, not even to be sought in the spheres of interest of the central macromanagement organs, the enterprises, and the population? In that case, which quest for constructive forms of shifts of economic macromanagement -- that is, reform steps -- would be realistic?

The integration of working activity on the basis of communal property cannot take place in any way other than by economic policy applying means of macromanagement to seek identical interests and by organs that pursue economic activity seeking them deliberately and in an organized manner, as well as by both seeking compromises manifesting identical interests on the enterprise and macroeconomical levels alike.

Of course, one may ask: Is a socialist enterprise -- that is, one that is communal property in some form -- capable of embarking on a venture? Theoretically, we have found nothing that speaks against this, and experiences of practice at enterprises and in the people's economy have revealed forces wanting to break forth in the direction of embarking on ventures. All this indicates that a collectively owned socialist enterprise is only truly capable of operating successfully -- that is, guaranteeing better welfare for the working people it employs, creating resources for expansion, and fitting into the macroeconomic system of the people's economy -- if it pursues its economic activity in an entrepreneurial manner.

Admittedly, if, in establishing the need for socialist entrepreneurial activity, I proceed from the pressures on our enterprises of practical necessities and not the interpretative dictionary, I do not come as far as Tamas Bauer, whose remarks do not reveal how an enterprise in state or cooperative ownership can be developed into an entrepreneur. It must satisfy the reader that the entrepreneur's "principal goal is to increase its capital, its assets," that, indeed, in open economies, "the material content of input and results are, for society...immaterial," which may be true within the framework of a "pure" model about which no doubt can even arise about the fact that the entrepreneur -- or a country full of entrepreneurs -- produces exclusively goods it can sell without problems in domestic and foreign markets, making domestic input and a decent profit fully acknowledged. For the issue of the useful value of a product being produced to shrink into a mere marketing-technical and development and investment problem its productive forces and market relations system must be ideal in a model-like way, which is tantamount to a virtually unlimited exporting ability.

Such a model, however, is far removed from the realities of the world market. As is known, the world economy is characterized not only by relations among equal partners who are developing their production structures on the basis of mutual advantage and trade with each other, but also by relations of some economic-political regions based on widely divergent levels of development, where the side lagging behind in development must struggle hard to derive the mutually beneficial nature of these relations. As I, myself, have noted on several occasions in my previous writings, world market prices are formed not only by market forces [automatizmusok], but also by economic monopoly positions and political and supremacy considerations. This is the very reason for the fact that smaller and weaker countries strive for national economic and even international-level coordinations to alleviate their disadvantages in world competition by joining forces, while they do all they can to maintain their domestic and foreign currency equilibrium. To be sure, all this is a prerequisite for the fact that "tied-up capital per unit should prove as effective as possible and imports per unit should become transformed into as many exports as possible." Those who disregard these limitations are punished by the world market all the more cruelly the less they belong among the strongest and mightiest participants.

The past decade has repeatedly confirmed this. Countries of average development and developing countries that intended to ensure an upswing of their economies on the basis of "indifference" to useful value and the principle of free import competition had to pay for their economic policy by a decline in their production and indebtedness of a much more serious dimension than that of the socialist countries.

These gross facts of the world economy are referred to also by Thomas Balogh when he expounds that "the present problems (namely the current problems of the world economy -- K.F.) can only be eliminated if we accept the fact of an extended dual oligopoly, that is, a strong interdependence between countries and enterprises. This means that all the conventional theories that disregard the process of adaption influenced by the existence of a dual oligopoly misorient the politicians...." He then continues: In trade between unequal partners, "the development of an ultimate position of equilibrium will depend fundamentally on the preceding historical circumstances and not only on the values related to single changes." (Footnote) (Thomas Balogh: "Oligopoly and the Classical Theory of International Trade"; published in the collection of works entitled "Changes, Transformations, and Crises in the Economy," pp 109-110)

The logic of market competition is entirely different when equal partners are facing each other with regard to capital assets, technical development, superiority of information, and many other factors, and when the market is the scene of a struggle between unequal partners. The market does not have an unequivocal logic that applies equally to all countries, producers, and consumers at all times and in every situation, which is borne out, among other things, by the fact that, in domestic and foreign economic literature alike, articles dealing with so-called paradoxical market reactions have increased. Do we not have to make allowances for such paradoxical market reactions? Precisely because we regard the strengthening of market effects as a distinct element of our system of macromanagement, we feel that it should also be emphasized that we must dig much deeper than we do at present in acquainting ourselves with market reactions and market forms.

Let us halt here for a moment, because Bauer also makes a digression, for the comprehensive study, arguing in favor of the need to develop a system of economic macromanagement unequivocally oriented toward socialist ventures, also risks a warning: occasionally, ventures may fail to consider either the interests of the working people or the public interest. Bauer resents this warning: "....if something is a necessary concomitant of the entrepreneurial process, why is it a wildling, what is wild about it? If it is the product and effect of the entrepreneurial process, it is socialist as well, or is it not?...Does socialist venture -- like small-scale commodity production according to the old brochures -- perhaps regenerate capitalism day by day?" I find it difficult to place myself in his state of temper: I do not understand why the reference to a "wildling" makes him nervous. Has he never seen a gardener clip off wildlings? Does he not know that wildlings grow from the same tree trunk as do productive branches, that what is involved is the useless and harmful growths of the same organism?

I have risked the simile because I find it apt. Arising from its nature, ventures everywhere have their wildlings, and every state keeps legally "trimming them off." Where are tax morals ideal, where are sanctions not applied against discreditable activity and prize cartels, and where is no harm caused by a flow of capital not aiding the national economy, pursuing only speculative objectives?

"...if something is a necessary concomitant of the entrepreneurial process, why is it a wildling?" -- asks Bauer. I leave the answer to him.

We have discussed ventures as a fundamental aspect of the further development of economic macromanagement. Also, those who want to prepare our society for the fact that negative phenomena can emerge, and, indeed, necessarily will emerge in the entreprenuerial process speak in favor of ventures rather than against them. Even in view of the negative phenomena, we accept the changes.

However, it is not conducive to the social reception of ventures if we idly view these phenomena, because, then those endeavors and forces gain ground which, in view of negative effects, would throw out the baby with the bathwater. And this would benefit neither the enhancement of entrepreneurial spirit nor the strengthening of our socialist conditions.

All this leads to the following thought in Bauer's polemical article: The conceiving as identical macromanagerial activity, which takes place on the level of the people's economy, and bureaucratic state administrative macromanagement. However, this identification is far from the perception of the comprehensive study, which precisely stresses state activity in promoting ventures and participation in them on a business basis, and separates economic influencing from administrative intervention. It would suffice for Tamas Bauer to read the study carefully and without prejudice convince himself of the fact that, on this point, there is no fundamental disagreement between us. I would remark on his stated belief to the effect that "the only thing they regard as important to stress" is that the state of the domestic market is, in every respect, far from having satisfactory competitive conditions, as well as from possessing the ability to eliminate these shortcomings through competition in regard to imports. I think we comprehend the "logic of market competition," just as well as the modern capitalist states which greatly rely on strategic enterprise information and possess long-term structural development and foreign economic concepts and, in addition, they have very effective means for implementing them in cooperation with enterprises (including private capitalist enterprises!).

Limiting the economic task of the state to the role of a mere observer in the great playground of a modern economy would mean a lag behind of at least 100 years with respect to the demands imposed by the forces of production on economic macromanagement, which not a single capitalist country can afford today, not even the strongest and most advanced ones, which -- despite fashionable monetarist and neoconservative ideologies -- are participating fairly actively in economic macromanagement. They do not confine themselves to safeguarding the purity of competitive conditions, to regulating the circulation of money from the background, or even to the granting of state loans and tax concessions. Their extensive and active participation sometimes produces macromanagerial successes of a noteworthy degree despite the fact that they achieve them "in a different milieu." Thoroughly examining the native effects of the hierarchical features of the economic macromanagement that have survived direct planning, it would be a mistake to turn from one extreme (that is, an overestimation of the short-term and operative economic role of the state) to the other; (that is, an overestimation of the strategic role of self-regulating market automatisms), because life does not raise questions in such a way that, if something is bad, then the solution is simply to disavow it and favor its diametrical opposite. By doing so, we would commit the mistake of counterposing the negative practical experiences of the functioning of a model to the advantage of the theoretical consistency of a general-abstract model, disregarding the contradictions necessarily arising from the function of the proposed solution, which are undoubtedly of a different character than the current ones. When we want to eliminate the bureaucratic features of our socialist system of economic macromanagement, we tacle this in the awareness that every modern economy needs a macromanagement of economic processes at the national economy level which is multifaceted and, yet, does not go into details and which is rational and, along with this, flexible. And a socialist economy functioning on the basis of social ownership has more than a great potential for this. Exploring and exploiting this more than great potential is the real task, and modalities for doing so are the true topics for polemics.

Of course, there are a great many questions left open in the work group's study. This is natural. Polemics and experiments, successes and failures, as well as the learning of lessons, foster advancement and aid the shaping of answers and solutions. These searches for a path and experiments are not understood in the same way by everyone. The more frequently we search, in our best interests, for such a path, the greater the steps we take, and the greater the area we cover in doing so, the greater becomes the danger that, at home and abroad, friends and adversaries, those working with us, those worrying about us, and those who are inclined to gloat, either do not comprehend our efforts, or misunderstand them. Ultimately, these expectations with different motivations meet up in one thought framework: Where are we going, what are we going to prove? Will our society be able, proceeding on the historical path it has chosen, to resolve within the framework of socialism the new complexes of problems that the changes of the external and internal world confront it with? Will this society, which is blazing new paths and conducting bold experiments, have the strength and determination -- while it is resolving its urgent daily problems -- not only to retain its current achievements, but also to develop them further, or, looking at it from another angle, to successfully resolve its daily problems in order thus to arrive at the more advanced and mature conditions of socialism? This is one reason that we must clearly declare that in the current phase of our theory and practice, we regard further development, which is to be accelerated, as an integral part of the efforts being made for socialism.

The second reason that it is necessary to emphasize the socialist character of the further development of our conditions is the fact that the present process of modernization is taking place in a setting that is difficult in every respect, which means, at the same time, that there is an increased "danger of drifting." Amid attempts to resolve the problems piling up daily before us -- which involve considerable risk at times -- it cannot be immaterial for us whether the cumulation of the singular effects of our concrete practical steps strengthens our society's historically developed basic structure accepted as an everyday way of life and path of prosperity by the population, or whether it renders this structure more contradictory and uncertain than is unavoidable. Whether a significant series of modifications in economic macromanagement is in the service of socialist construction, or whether it could become a source of disorder that weakens both the chances of further construction and socialist conditions, is determined not so much by the nature of the individual steps in themselves, but, on the one hand, by the mainspring [eredo] for the elements of the series and, on the other, by the circumstances into which they are introduced. This is a commonplace truth. It is also profoundly true, however, that we bear a heavy responsibility. We must not be content with criticizing the practice we have developed, but we must also regard it as our duty to prudently set the objectives of further progress and plan with responsible care each step that is to be taken on the path to our goal.

Therefore, no one should be concerned over the fact that a collective of economists sets out for the reader the ideas it has elaborated in creative polemics "in the service of socialist construction." In so doing it does not wish to underscore anything other than the intention to deliberately and emphatically recommend further development. It is possible and necessary to conduct an expert and responsible dialogue about every aspect of further development -- and, I stress, on every issue and with everyone who is prepared to understand from what is written what it explicitly says and who is open to the arguments of those participating in the dialogue even if they differ from his own.

More on Polemics

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[Under rubric "Polemics": unattributed "Editorial Remarks to the Polemics"]

[Text] There has been a heated debate in the pages of our journal in connection with the comprehensive study on the further development of our macromanagement system, published in November 1983. The ardor is also reflected in the titles of the articles in the debate: They are brief and almost terse: "Vague Clarification," "Prejudices Instead of Debate", "The Market and the Visible Hand", "In the Service of What?"

These few editorial remarks aim from the very beginning at modest goals; they do not wish to clarify anything in place of the scientific workshops, all the less because, according to our judgment and the written text, the comprehensive study itself does not claim to do so either. Besides, in addition to responsibility, the debate requires also patience and trust. We completely agree with Tamas Bacskai when he says that: "The impatient debating style, which attaches a different interpretation to the work of the debating partner, can only cause damage to the scientific and political life." (1984, No 3, p 86)

Impatience is, of course, understandable in one respect. In the grip of our economy's tormenting problems, under the pressure of unresolved economic and sociopolitical dilemmas, before important decisions, it would be impracticable and pointless to require patience from those who identify themselves with the fate of socialism. It is not so much impatience in itself that is to be censured. What is not justified is: "the judging impatience," intolerance towards other opinions, the search for ulterior motives, and the impugning of the motives of the debating partner. This kind of debating style on the one hand, recalls bad memories -- the memories of times when the most important thing was not what a man wrote but who he was and what he was thinking, while on the other hand, it diverts the reader's attention and at the same time the energy of the authors from the issues of substance.

It would be preferable if efforts were directed toward solving the actual problems and not toward describing the debating partner. What can we do for instance with such an "interpretation" as one can find in Tamas Bauer's debate article: "...Although the study describes rather vaguely its principled positions on economic macromanagement, by organizing it around the unsupported use of the concept of the enterprise, if you peel away the flourishing touches and disperse the mist, it is clear that we are witnessing here the shaping of a position that is unequivocably opposed to the continuation of the reform." (1984, No 3 of 81)

A participant in a professional debate does not quite understand such language. Only such statements as can either be proved or refuted have any place in scientific debate. How can it be proved or refuted however, that the principled position contained in the comprehensive study, which is formulated "vaguely", that is to say not in a clear-cut way, is unequivocally opposed to continuation of the reform?

The essential condition for proper debate is that nobody claims to be the sole purveyor of absolute truth, or regard the nature of a particular concept from his point of view alone as being identified with or opposed to reform.

As far as the comprehensive study is concerned, it was not very fortunate to use the concept of the enterprise also in connection with the economic management activity of the socialist state, and not at least to signal to the readers that it was giving a different content to this concept -- as opposed to the content used in the sphere of the enterprise. According to the comprehensive study, the state's venture-like activity is reflected in the fact that it can influence economic processes by means of regulation and investments that are structure-creating but that follow the business point of view.

We can properly demand from one who formulates a study that he use precisely delimited concepts; and from the critic, that he judge a subject of such importance as the one discussed in the "Economic Policy and the Ventures" according to what it has to say and not according to imperfections in word usage. Thus, Tamas Bauer leaves the reader in a state of uncertainty, because we do not know what he is really arguing about. Does he argue that "The issue of selective development, the foreign economic orientation, the energetic foundation, the background industry, the utilization of by-products and waste materials, and so on, are components of...economic policy," or only that all these are "the venture-like components of economic policy?"

The comprehensive study made an attempt to place the active economic-political and economic managing activity of the party and state in the framework of an operating system which the enterprises are venturing in. Does this exposition have vague points? We think think, it does.

Tamas Bauer, however, claims in this connection that: "According to the study, venture is something that is the joint activity of the enterprises and the state." (1984, No 3 p 79) About this, the study in fact writes the following: "The fundamental task of the socialist state is to draw up, on the basis of the party's economic policy directives and supported by a comprehensive social exchange of views, and considerably taking into consideration the enterprise's ideas, an adequately oriented economic political strategy, and to provide for the necessary means with which it can lead the activity of the enterprising organizations towards this strategy." (1983, No 11 p 23)

In this passage can indeed be found -- though not in the meaning of the "unsupported" use of ventures -- joint areas between the economic activity of the state and of the enterprise. We do not know, however, whether it is this that Tamas Bauer criticises, or whether he only objects to the use of the word venture in the passage he quotes from the comprehensive study: "The state pursues a 'venture-generating' and supporting activity." (1984, No 3 p 79)

It is justified to claim to a certain extent that the comprehensive study did not give enough space for an independent analysis of competitition. We regard, as only partially justified however, the feeling that something is lacking as a result, because we regard the circle of issues of the market, competition, and venture as being so organically united that we think that he who speaks about venture and the market, also refers to market competition and its organizational conditions. Only thus can several precepts of the comprehensive study be correctly interpreted, of which we quote just a few: "Our main attention must be turn...to shaping the organizational and mechanism conditions of the socialist collective venture." (1983, No 11 p 16) Or: "Our enterprise structure is distorted in several dimensions. There is a lack of small and medium-sized enterprises where the technological and market conditions require this kind of enterprises. The majority of our large enterprises, however, are not actually large enterprises insofar as their capital power, management independence, capacity for innovation, and the limiting of their range of activity by regulations are concerned, while the international economic, technical, and market circumstances would require from them large enterprise behavior.

"Therefore, the domestic horizontal (among enterprises) economic conditions are not really favorable for ventures -- especially for major ventures embracing several enterprises." (1983, No 11 p 21)

The comprehensive study did not deal with the specific questions of the further development of the organizational system, either. We might think here of the limits of publishing space, too, but the real reasons are revealed by Tamas Sugar. We share his view that the institutional and organizational system or the practice of proprietory functions is still a considerably unshaped research subject today. Neither is this refuted by the fact that, during the activities to develop the economic macromanagement system, a really special place was given to the reassessment of the organizational structure of the economy, which, it seems, has often governed the analysis of market regulating mechanisms, too. Nevertheless, we believe that, considering the publications that have appeared on this important subject, and in spite of substantial results, the research is still in its opening stages. Therefore, it cannot be excluded that the analysis of particularities emerging from the conditions of production is confined to a lone-sided analysis of organizational conditions, and thus such expectations emerge according to which the questions that the economic sciences have not yet solved will be answered later by the strictly taken organizational changes.

While, earlier, the experts expected the solution to a considerable number of our economic and social problems to come from a more active market and the market regulations, today it seems as if the stress is being put on market organizational conditions. It is no less important to reveal also the motivation system in our conditions which are prevailing among the organizations pursuing an economic activity, and the factors determining their behavior. Without this, the organizational changes in themselves do not seem enough for the implementation of important goals connected with the further development of the economic management system. We cannot arrive at the position where only reform of the organizational structure of the economy in itself will later solve the equation with several unknowns in the questions of the price and wages system, financial system, income regulations, and income and property interest.

Following from all this is the fact that we would like to supply space in our journal for articles dealing with these questions of considerable importance. We regard the analysis of these subjects and the working out of different versions to be both useful in practice and urgent, because if important correlations remain unshaped, then there is the danger that the organizational system will be unable to react adequately to the economic processes. In this case, we must also take into account the fact that many people -- since the habits of sticking to the routine, conditioned patterns of activity have rather deep roots in our society -- would attribute every "problem" to the reform or its development.

We believe that the concept which looks for the forces that oppose reforms first of all within the expert and political circles which are considered "reform oppositionists," is a simplifying concept. That is to say, the reform is not only the internal issue of the narrow scientific workshops and political guiding organs. And even if there existed the possibility of such a division of labor between the "profession" and "politics" that one would work out the strategy for progress, and the other would accept it, another very important question would still remain open: society's willingness to accept it. As is well known, the success of the reform process which began in 1968 was due, to no small extent, to the fact that we were able to win over to the cause of the reform wide social circles. In the current situation, it seems that in the course of the activity up till now of further developing economic management, insufficient emphasis has been given to the examination of the social organ -- including the expectations of wide circles -- in which, after all, the reform processes and their effects are asserted.

There are still quite a few professional questions which remain open. If, for instance, we cannot change the indifference towards the size of the locked-up "capital", and the rate of the achievable profit does not limit the demand of the enterprises for accumulation, or if the developing competition -- as warned also by international experience -- is unable to put a stop to the outflow of unsecured income, then we would be able to block the development of an inflationary spiral only with considerable difficulty. If we do not prepare ourselves for the more or less predictable and partly necessary price increases, if against the inflationary pressures we do not seek the up-to-date means of the anti-inflationary policy which is applicable to our conditions, this by itself can cause a reform-opposing atmosphere in a considerable strata of our society.

Thanks to the means of the electronic mass-media and the papers and magazines dealing with social-political and economic issues, the reform appears today as a positive fact, although it is not always clear what is really meant by one or another person. With a little exaggeration we can also say that the reform has become some sort of universal cure in the eyes of many people, through which our serious problems can immediately be solved as if by a magic spell -- the evil become good and the desired become reality. To build from illusions, however, is not only detrimental, but dangerous, even if we know that the "reformutopia," too, feeds on the desires for improvement, and the positive efforts towards defeating irregularities.

Concerning the conceptual frameworks, the widely interpreted, principled frameworks, although composed slightly differently, there is a relatively large consensus. Without doubt our economic management system must be further developed, and within it, we must strengthen the role of the market, the market orientation of the enterprises; and the economic environment which determines economy and adaptability must be more enforced than at present. To achieve this it is also necessary, of course, to increase the operating area of the enterprises. Another task to be solved is the development of an enterprise structure which is adequate to the requirements of international and domestic competition.

It is also clear that the current forms of proprietory supervision of the enterprises by the state administration organs must be stopped, and the state's managing functions limited to the regulations and the activities of the authorities. Perhaps it is useless to put it down since it is so obvious: We cannot and will not return to the system of plan instructions. We face, however, also the task of working out macromanagement planning and regulation which is suitably adapted to our long-term economic political goals and which contributes to the development of a relatively lasting balance; thus the need for repeated regulation modifications on the part of central organs ceases to exist. The current detailed over-regulation cannot be maintained for long either, even if it is justified in many respects by necessity. But, for all these to become possible, the further development of our economy's organizational and institutional system is necessary and essential.

It seems justified, for instance, to differentiate among the enterprises concerning the possible degree of adaptability to market conditions. It is desired that the divergent particularities of the enterprises also be reflected in the internal relations between the guiding and organizational functions. The modification of the institutional and organizational system, however, is broader than this; it covers, so to speak, all the important questions of the association of economic units, the flow of power resources, and the issues related to the economic management of the units pursuing economic activity. Thus, it includes the separation of the functions of the sphere of economic management, as well as the reconsideration of the relations between the enterprise collective and the enterprise management. All this, of course, goes together with the practical working out of the possibilities for expression and assertion of interests suitable to these relations.

In order to successfully carry out the changes which are due, we must also strive to ascertain from among the possible alternatives the most favorable solutions from the point of view of investments and results (which also take into consideration the time factor). The further development of the institutional and organizational system, however, also involves considerable economic and social changes; therefore, we regard it with justification as being a major social program which cannot be carried out without winning over those involved, without goals which have been thoroughly thought out, and without working out ways leading to these goals.

And this shows that if we look at, for example, just one of the major goals, we face massive economic and similarly important sociopolitical questions. It is not enough to supply answers based on basic research level; those who practice economic sciences and other social sciences must also deal with the ways and means of implementation and execution. It is true that the level of abstract consistency expected from the sciences cannot be demanded from practices which deal with many more variants than just science. But theory, which can describe reality so well, cannot force within its framework actual practice, nor can it shape too narrow a sphere of movement for activities. Istvan Szechenyi, who does not underestimate the role of science -- on the contrary, he stresses its importance -- warns against theoretic self-importance: "Concerning theory and practice...it is easier to design a house or a bridge than to build them, it is easier to design a power station than to activate it, and it is easier to imagine perfect republics and ways of government than to do the job of even a village magistrate in a human and honorable way."

Our editorial remarks were not prepared in order to take a stand on the issues which are being argued and which have not been adequately considered from a scientific point of view. All we wish to say is that the coming articles dealing with the further development of our economic management are not obliged to directly relate to the polemic that appeared in the March issue of our journal. With this, we would like to avoid a situation in which the representatives of different positions force each other behind arbitrarily drawn lines and practice means of exclusion and labelling which disturb the atmosphere of our public life.

Our editorial staff, together with others, follows with sympathy and interest the efforts of the representatives of science to free the further development of our economic management fromelectric and not thoroughly considered thoughts, from proposals of ambiguous content, and from cautious quibbling. The task of the sciences is to help the preparation and making of economic policy decisions through the clear formulation of solutions which can be used in practice and which contribute to the development of the society.

We cannot expect the road to be bee-line straight. Absolutely clear and unambiguous solutions exist only in school manuals. Reality is more complicated and more interesting. This is particularly relevant to the reality of today, when we cannot estimate the extent to which the crisis in world economic developments and the uncertain recovery limits the sphere in which we can take action. The solutions also carrying contradictions can advance the issue as well as can the simplifications, which -- adopting a single formula which "solves everything" -- regard all the dilemmas as solved.

Standing on the ground of realities, we can only expect that, learning from the experience of almost 3 decades of renewals and with the initiative and guidance of the MSZMP, we will succeed in exploiting the resources to be found in the creativity of our society, and that the further development of the economic management system will also bring us closer to our historically accepted socialist values.

GDANSK OFFICIALS DISCOVER MAY DAY PLOTTERS

LD271741 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Officials of the Gdansk Voivodship Office of Internal Affairs have discovered a group of people with loudspeakers equipped with a tape recorder, an amplifier, and a timer. A tape recording attempting to provoke distrubances in the May Day celebrations was in the tape recorder. Preparatory procedures in this case are underway.

PROVOCATEURS' TRIAL BEGINS; CALM HOLIDAY EXPECTED

LD272048 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The trial of a nine-strong group of organizers and leaders of an illegal organization using the name Interfactory Workers Solidarity Committee has begun in the Warsaw military district court. Among the charges are incitement to strike and to stage street demonstrations in Warsaw and organization of these, and publication and distribution of illegal publications that call for violating the public order and for using terror with regard to persons deemed to be political enemies.

Some members of this group continued to try to act. They planned to organize various disturbances. Mieczyslaw Nowak was detained on 19 April. The prosecutor instructed that a search be made of Mieczyslaw Nowak's flat; illegal publications and literature on the index have been found. There were also tape cassettes in the flat. On one of these cassettes Mieczyslaw Nowak recorded a conversation with a certain woman. It was clear from the content of the conversation that it was held recently; it was about May Day. Elzbieta Misiak-Drener was the woman in the conversation; both nurtured plans to disturb the workers' holiday and to organize disturbances, but they also planned a criminal provocation.

[Begin recording] [Female voice] Who knows [words indistinct] terrible thing.

[Male voice] A few dead bodies may be useful, to go with these [words indistinct] of theirs.

[Female voice] Particularly on May Day. Let's get the pigs to use their firearms during the street disturbances. [end recording]

During the interrogation, Nowak's recent conversation was replayed to him. The conspirator confirmed that he had discussed with his guest the political need to shed blood on the May Day holiday. [passage indistinct]

Stones will no longer suffice for the desperate men from the underground. Last year they called for a national strike, and almost nobody paid heed to their call. Last year they appealed for a slowdown at work -- work proceeded normally in all workplaces. They repeatedly appealed to their supporters to take to the streets and stage hostile demonstrations, but workers paid no heed to these calls. Thus, the conspirators feel isolated and helpless. It is their anger and hatred that suggest to them the thought of a bloody provocation, of a crime -- they need dead bodies to stir up the emotions, to draw attention to themselves, about the martyrdom of the underground and the authorities' unscrupulousness. There are people who regard themselves as Poles, but they want Polish blood. Dreaming of dead bodies, they thereby become morally guilty of the would-be crime.

Mieczyslaw Nowak will not organize any provocations. May Day parades will take to the streets in safety and calm and work will reign supreme in Poland.

CIASTON ON DEMONSTRATION THREATS, SECURITY

LD281533 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 27 April (PAP) -- The public is disturbed by gossip and rumors concerning action being prepared for 1 May by the so-called "underground." PAP journalist Jan Rozdzinski asked General Wladyslaw Ciaston, deputy minister of internal affairs and head of the security services, to expound on this issue.

Explaining the Ministry of Internal Affairs Security Services' view in assessing the internal situation in Poland, and whether it is still possible to talk of any threat to the internal security of the country. Ciaston said, in part:

The demagogy of the internal enemy and of the Western subversion centers meets with ever diminishing public response. For nearly a year and a half now we have not had any serious incidents that have occurred under political slogans. None of the provocative acts which the subversive propaganda centers attempted to start in this period by broadly advertising the 'decisions' of the so-called underground, received support or were carried out. The working class, the people did not support these calls. The attempts to poison the political atmosphere during the August anniversary of the signing of the agreement, and also during the December anniversaries, which are still being used by the enemies as "protest dates," ended in failure.

It is a fact that there exist remnants of so-called underground organizations and groups of persons with aggressive attitudes towards the social order and the state, active in different social-professional circles.

The so-called Polish underground would have long ceased to exist, had it not been for the moral support and material help from the West. The "prestige of the underground leaders," created by the subversive radio stations with so much effort, is steadily diminishing. We have been observing this clear tendency ever since the end of 1982. The myths about the "underground" and "public resistance" are being shattered and falling apart. Increasing numbers of devotees admit their political fiasco with bitterness.

The survivors of the so-called underground consist in the main of those who think that for them there is no way back. This mostly concerns those whose names appear as signatures on the activities of the so-called Provisional Coordinating Committee. It would seem that they chose, or let themselves be taken in by, which is the same thing, the position of "full-time" enemies of the socialist state and Poland. They are clearly working hard to earn their pay in hard currency. The same objective is also shared by those fortunately very few representatives of certain social-professional circles, such as people from the arts, scientists, and lawyers, who demonstrate unappeasable anticommunism and opportunism, and who are trying to give intellectual and organizational support to the underground.

The enemy penetration, via demogogic slogans, is no doubt facilitated by the worries and concerns of the citizens, against the background of daily life and work.

In this sense, the intent and actions of the enemy coincide with the anti-Polish restrictions imposed by the U.S. Administration. We are quite familiar with the slogans and initiatives about lowering the pace and efficiency of labor, that is, the call to "go slow" and boycott the efforts aimed at increasing the productivity and efficiency of the economy, the call for exacerbating the local contradictions in enterprises.

The enemies make no secret of the fact that they are banking on economic difficulties and setbacks, and consider such developments advantageous for even more effective destructive activities. Until such time, the enemies want to remind us systematically of their existence, make themselves felt by creating, in their view, problems for the authorities, by disturbing the process of normalization, by starting and stoking hotbeds of conflict.

The concept of the 1 May provocative actions has been in the making for some weeks. In those places where the surviving "underground" has retained some shreds of realism and objectivity and thus does not consider itself capable of confronting the authorities, the preference is for a propagandist action, for a call to boycott the official celebrations. The representatives of the underground who are more aggressive and blind to reality prefer, however, two other ideas which have already been advertised by the Western radio stations: to organise "counterdemonstrations" or to join the official parade but with their own slogans and emblems.

This idea of adventurist activity appeared among the enemies particularly following last year's rallies, meetings, and other official celebrations in which broad masses of the working people took part.

The working class is firmly bound to the traditions of its holiday, and last year's calls for a boycott ended in failure. No doubt the enemies need some effective and noisy success in order to boost their weakened position, and more than anything in order to demonstrate zeal and worth to their Western sponsors and patrons.

The enemies see the beginning of May as a convenient occasion to disturb the peace, violate law and order, and exacerbate the internal situation on the eve of the people's council election. This could be a sort of "preelection maneuvre," a test of mobilizational abilities, a demonstration of the presence and vitality of the enemy. Finally, these dangerous, provocative enemy plans for counterdemonstrations and attempts to disturb the official parades were very strongly influenced by Western orders.

In the tense and dangerous international situation, under the conditions of the insane arms race forced by the Washington administration, a somehow brighter "Polish accent" would come in very useful, after the prolonged period of drought. There is patently insufficient Polish seasoning in the propaganda sauce which NATO states' governments are trying to serve up with "Pershings" and "cruise" to their peoples. Thus new discord is necessary in Poland from the point of view of global interests of North American imperialism and circles of North Atlantic adherents of the "cold war."

We are currently receiving full information about the enemy's designs and initiatives. Organizational measures have already been taken to create a proper system to protect law and order on 1 May. Prevention plans have been worked out as have plans for liquidation, if necessary, of any and all attempts to violate the political atmosphere of the May Day holiday. We are ready to fulfill our legal obligations and tasks set us by the leadership of the party and government. The enemy will not manage to implement his designs.

Just like in May last year and during other attempts to organize political provocations, their instigators and participants will not escape identification and severe penalties. At the same time, they will bear the entire moral responsibility for all the consequences of their provocations.

GDANSK COMMITTEE APPEALS FOR ORDER ON 1 MAY

LD300918 Gdansk Domestic Service in Polish 0504 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Excerpts] At yesterday's session of the voivodship defense committee with the participation of Stanislaw Bejger, candidate Politburo member and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee in Gdansk, and Lech Bednarski, chairman of the voivodship people's council, the committee acquainted itself with the state of preparations for May Day in Gdansk Voivodship. The participants of the session appeal to the citizens of the Gdansk lands, working people, and the young for a dignified participation in the 1 May parade. [Passage indistinct] The voivodship defense committee instructed the organs of the civic militia and the security services, the organs of prosecution, the administration of justice and the relevant law and order services to undertake resolute actions aimed at ensuring the proper harmony, order, and calm, as well as observance of the law, on labor day.

SOLIDARITY GROUP'S DISRUPTION PLOT UNCOVERED

LD281838 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Officers of the Security Service of the Voivodship Internal Affairs Office in Krakow have uncovered an illegal active group called the Secret Works Commission of NSZZ [Independent Self-Governing Trade Union] Solidarity. Nine young employees of a Krakow industrial works had intended to organize actions to disrupt the peace of the May Day holiday. Large quantities of material evidence were seized. The case is being investigated by the Krakow Voivodship Internal Affairs office. The officers also found a high-capacity duplicator and significant quatities of printing ink and paper.

CALL FOR LABOR DAY CELEBRATIONS BOYCOTT DERIDED

LD291401 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1100 GMT 29 Apr 84

[From "Review of Weeklies"]

[Text] A short commentary in PERSPEKTYWY entitled "Who Dreams About Collision?" refers to the underground appeal calling for a boycott of May Day celebrations. Boycott follows boycott and is followed by another boycott. The most recent one concerns May Day celebrations. By whom was it declared? We know -- the usual people, the same people who in 1981 encouraged a labor day celebration on green grass and in the following years called for counterdemonstrations, we read in PERSPEKTYWY.

Forgetting the fiasco of their May Day subversion in the past, Lis, Bujak, and their colleagues called for another attempt. The effect of the appeal will probably be like the previous ones; the working class will surely not ignore its day so full of revolutionary traditions. It should be remembered, PERSPEKTYWY continues, who is encouraging the boycott, and who again dreams of counterdemonstrations and clashes with participants of the May Day parade, because this is the objective, even if the organizers of yellow counterdemonstrations will not say it directly and rather refer to their alleged traditions.

To date labor day celebrations of 90 years have had only one tradition. On the one side workers' marches, meetings, and rallies, and on the same attacks by right-wing gangs. Talk about other traditions, even more so in Poland, they are not a misunderstanding but conscious anti worker subversion.

NATIONAL PREPARATIONS, CELEBRATIONS BEGIN

Preparations Summarized

LD282209 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw, 28 April -- Preparations for May Day celebrations are in the final stage throughout Poland. Ceremonies in factories, [word indistinct], towns and villages are reported to from all over Poland.

PUWP CC Political Bureau member and First Secretary of the Warsaw PUWP Committee Marian-Wozniak and Mayor of Warsaw Mieczyslaw Debicki met with the workers of Ursus Tractor Works here today. In Wroclaw (south-west Poland), the main thoroughfare along which the May Day parade will proceed is now decorated. Many soldiers of the Polish People's Army will march together with Wroclaw workers in [words indistinct] in keeping with the city's tradition. In Torun, northern Poland [word indistinct] to mark May Day followed the ceremony of handing out membership cards to PUWP members and [word indistinct]. In Bydgoszcz, political authorities of the region met with veterans of working class movement.

Many workers of Krakow factories are today working voluntarily to mark the May Day. Also [word indistinct] from the Voivodship of Plock, central Poland, have joined in voluntary work of planting new trees and tidying up green areas. The workers of the Lublin Truck Factory decided to do extra work on one free Saturday in May to mark the holiday. A similar action was declared in nearby Swidnik Transport [word indistinct] Works. The workers there [words indistinct] their extra earnings for financing the construction of a cultural centre.

Leaders Attend Concert

LD302015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] A ceremonious concert is taking place in the Congress Hall of the Culture and Science Palace on the occasion of this year's May Day. Most merited citizens have attended it, including best workers and farmers, veterans of the workers' movement, and war veterans. The concert is also being attended by members of supreme party and state authorities, including Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

Wozniak's Holiday Speech

LD301844 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1714 GMT 30 Apr 84

["Extensive excerpts" of speech by Marian Wozniak, member of PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Warsaw party committee, at Congress Hall of the Science and Culture Palace in Warsaw on 30 April -- recorded]

[Text] Comrades, citizens, esteemed members of the diplomatic corps, esteemed guests: We have gathered here on the eve of 1 May in order to give proof of our attachment to the ideological, moral and revolutionary content of the May Day celebrations. The first of May has strongly bonded itself with Polish history during the last 100 years and is also closely linked with the history of Warsaw and its working and professional traditions. It has found a worthy place in the customs of Warsaw families. The working class and socialist contents of the May Day festivities long ago became one with all the progressive streams of Polish social thinking and the struggle of successive generations of working people for social justice and peace in the world.

Since their very beginning, May Day processions in Warsaw have expressed the unity of class interests of the Polish workers and the striving of millions of working people in cities and the countryside for social and national liberation.

May Day festivities in People's Poland have become a good opportunity for evaluating our work and achievements and have meant further progress in the postwar reconstruction of Poland and in the construction of socialism and reconstruction and expansion of Warsaw.

We are living through difficult times. We know this from our everyday experiences. We are convinced that we will overcome these difficulties, that we will overcome everything that is erroneous and harmful. The line of struggle for Poland's renewal was mapped out by the ninth party congress. We are creating it jointly with all those for whom the good of the fatherland is the supreme cause. The first day of May gives us hope and determination. It unites all who want our fatherland to be noble in thought and great in deeds, worthy of its revolutionary achievements, the work of its citizens, and its material and spiritual riches. Work is the measure of a man's worth, it is his highest duty. Praise of human toil and the increase in moral values of work show the importance of the ideal and profound sense of today's celebrations. These truths that are commonly accepted today were first written on the banners of the revolutionary workers' movement and proved by Marxism. Let us remember this as this is a (?worthy and important tradition).

The festival of 1 May is the festival of our party and at the same time that of millions of people of no party linked by work for the common weal and for themselves, which provides for their families' living but which also determines the current reality and the future of the homeland. He who has grown up respecting his own work and that of others recognizes 1 May as his particular holiday. That is how it is all over the world.

Comrades and citizens! This year's May Day celebrations fall in the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. The new People's Poland did not have an easy birth. We built it on the ruins and ashes left behind by the war and occupation. We built it with new borders, with new revolutionary authorities, amid many human doubts and hesitations, protecting it against the armed attack of the internal enemies. We proved equal to these challenges. We realized the tasks drawn up by the party and its allies. The history of People's Poland includes many indisputable, patent achievements and successes. They can be verified against the experience of every Polish family, perceptible at every step. One has to perceive and esteem at its worth the continuity of this achievement, along with the continuity of the work that created it and the continuity of the party's programmatic thought which lay at its basis.

This is in fact the most important current in the history of these 40 years. Thanks to that current, the fundamental values of socialism gained the support of the decisive majority of Poles -- the idea of social justice in particular became a universally recognized principle of social life. Nothing prompts such animated protests today as real, or merely supposed manifestations of violation of this justice.

The basing of our security on the permanent, fraternal alliance of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union is a great achievement of the Polish people, which has embarked on the road of socialist development. It is thus an incontestable truth that the achievements of People's Poland are often in excess of our failures. This was decided by the work of Poles, millions of party members, members of the allied parties, and people of no party, believers and nonbelievers; in short, Polish patriots. The preconditions for the successful results of this dogged work were created by the policy of the party, the leading and directing force in the nation and the state in socialist construction.

Thus it is our duty to counter all belittling of the achievements of People's Poland and all blackening of his history. Our main task is the better and fuller exploitation of the opportunities we have jointly created through our 40 years of work.

Comrades, the new Warsaw that has been raised on the former site of a conflagration is an enormous connurbation today, rich in productive potential. It is not always exploited well and to the full. Thus, one can serve Poland even better. The decisive majority of the inhabitants of our voivodship and our country desires the speediest possible surmounting of the economic crisis.

The majority of Poles think this way. Apart from a handful of declared enemies of socialism, we all want more justice, more efficient management, and more prudence in the country. Whether this will be so depends not only on us and on our desires but on the combined efforts and thoughts of every worker and peasant, engineer and technician, on the leading economic cadre, and on the activity and improved work of millions of involved citizens.

The party sees in this the moving force and the guarantee of socialist renewal. With this in mind, the Warsaw party organization put forward at the 19th accountability-election conference the slogan of Warsaw quality. We noted great losses here, and conditions such that the production of our industry was marked with the highest indices. We should create a great social movement around the slogan, and gain mass support in enterprises, mainly of the working class, the pillar of all changes, because the quality of work and production creates the quality of life. Today, on labor day, we direct thanks to those work forces, workers, self-managements, managements, trade unions, technical associations and links of youth organizations which adopted the slogan or are in the process of adopting it. Let Warsaw quality, as Warsaw tempo was at one time, become an example and encouragement for others.

Comrades and citizens, Poland needs civic involvement in public life, new ranks of social workers, daring activists, and people of good will prepared to give their strength and time for the good of all. People's Poland is a state of working people, they cocreate laws from which they benefit, they also decide the shape of social order and the practical face of the rule of law. That is why the present campaign and the coming people's council elections are so important. The representative bodies we elect in June will, in accordance with the new act on people's councils and local self-government, be in true charge of the regional areas. A great deal will depend on the councillors, on their capability and experience, on their sense of duty, and on their consistently getting the administration to implement the rights given to the councils. The implementation of the principles of socialist democracy, the increase in the powers of the representative authorities, and self-government bodies should enrich everyday civic activeness and responsibility.

Comrades and citizens, since the memorable May of 1945, we have been living in peace, surrounded by friends and secure borders. Warsaw has been rebuilt; Wroclaw and Szczecin, Gdansk and Opole have been raised from the rubble. Hundreds of thousands of modern industrial plants have been built. A countryside which has now forgotten about overpopulation, unemployment, hunger for land, former poverty: That is the Poland of today, a Poland desiring and demanding peace in the world; oppossed to nuclear blackmail; a Poland which will never agree to any kind of foreign diktat; which comes out in favor of international cooperation and disarmament. It is a Poland that is living by work and for work. However, peace is vital for work, and meanwhile the threat to peace is growing. This is linked with the adventurist policy of the present U.S. Administration; with the installation of new American missiles in Europe; with the proclaimed crusade against the socialist countries and the forces of progress.

The bond of our party and the Polish state with the parties and states of the socialist community and especially with the CPSU and the Soviet Union, therefore, takes on a particular significance. We will contribute to consolidating Poland's place in that community, to strengthening the friendship and our brotherhood with the fatherland of Lenin. We are resolved to take a further active part in the struggle for the maintenance of peace and the extension of the peaceful cooperation of the peoples of the world. These words, proclaimed in Warsaw, have a particularly powerful meaning. They are backed by the immense sufferings of Warsaw inhabitants during the war years of 800,000 human beings; by the tragedy of the annihilation of the city and the heroic toil of reconstruction, and by the self-sacrifice of the whole nation in this cause.

Esteemed participants of this meeting: On the occasion of May Day we convey greetings to the working people of the fraternal capitals of Moscow, Prague, and Berlin. We greet the capitals of other socilaist countries and their residents. We convey best wishes to the peaceloving people all over the world. We have traveled a long way; we do not need the optimism for show or a too rosy look at the issues of today and tomorrow. We need certainty. We have such certainty, and this is confirmed in everyday practice, that the tasks mapped out by the ninth congress will be implemented.

In the 1 May procession we will confirm this conviction yet again. Let us all meet in the May Day procession, party and nonparty, members of the ZSL and the SD, all who care for socialist Poland, all who are united in the struggle for the good of Poles. Long live 1 May; let the peace of socialism win! [applause]

PZPR Leaders Attend Meetings

LD302048 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Members of the Warsaw party committee have met with veterans of the workers movement. Marian Wozniak attended the meeting. On the eve of May Day, state awards were granted to a group of 33 people active in the workers movement.

Stanislaw Bejger visited the Lenin Shipyard in Gdansk. During direct talks in various departments of the enterprise he conveyed his cordial greetings and May Day wishes to shipyard workers.

A ceremonious soire on the occasion of May Day took place in the hall of the cultural center in Katowice. Zbigniew Messner, Politburo member and deputy premier; and Jerzy Romanik, Politburo member and miner in the Siemianowice mine, attended the meeting. They entered ceremoniously in an honorary book of merited people of the 40th anniversary anniversary of the PPR the names of 49 people particularly merited for the region and Poland.

Marcin Kasprzak medals were presented in the Poznan museum of the history of the workers movement. It is the highest regional award, founded 2 years ago on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement. Stanislaw Kalkus attended the ceremony. He conveyed cordial congratulations to those who received awards.

Activities on May Day Eve

LD302042 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] On the eve of May Day members of the supreme party and government authorities have been taking part in numerous meetings. The work force of the Warsaw contruction machine works, named after Ludwick Warynski, played host to Henry Jablonski, chairman of the State Council.

He is a member of one of the basic party organizations in this enterprise. After visiting the factory, Henryk Jablonski met the party activists. They discussed the plan for the work of the party organization and its participation in the electoral campaign for the people's councils and in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the people's program. Production issues at the Warynski works were also discussed.

Tadeusz Porebski visited Legnica. During a meeting with the secretariat of the PZPR voivodship committee and with the leaders of the voivodship office, the socioeconomic situation in the region and the problems of working people in the copper basin were discussed.

Zofia Grzyb was the guest at the Radom telephone factory. In direct discussion at the workplace she talked about production and social and welfare matters.

Jaruzelski's Address

LD011024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0802 GMT 1 May 84

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, at 1 May parade in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Comrades and citizens, inhabitants of heroic Warsaw! We are again taking part, as we do every year, in our May Day celebrations in the streets and on the squares of Polish towns in order to celebrate the international labor holiday. May Day is celebrated on all continents today. The "Internationale" is sung in hundreds of languages; its immortal message about the fraternal union that will reign supreme over the human race is proclaimed in hundreds of languages.

Almost an entire century has now passed since the international workers congress passed a resolution to institute the May Day holiday. Mankind's destiny has undergone a profound change since those days. The main things that the old world had to offer -- colonialism, fascism, racism -- are being consigned to the garbage tipcart of history. Many nations have taken what is rightfully theirs; freeing themselves from the shackles of oppression and exploitation they chose socialism.

Many other nations have embarked on a noncapitalist path of development. No longer does capitalism have a monopoly on shaping the course of modern times. The world socialist system defended itself, grew in strength and came to stay forever.

May Day parades now feature various slogans, reflecting the diversity of social and economic reality of the world today. In the West, tormented by unemployment, demands for jobs take pride of place. The developed capitalist countries today have almost as many unemployed people as Poland has inhabitants. In West Europe alone, there are more of them than Poland's total employment. Capitalism is incapable of coming to grips with this calamity, this insult to one of mankind's elementary rights.

In the developing countries restlessness is growing in the face of merciless exploitation perpetrated by multinational, supercapitalist monopolies and corporations. People demand a just economic order, and express opposition to the imperialist policy of suppression of liberation movements. In our part of the world it is different. Here, the working class rose to the leading social position; it was the working class that made 1 May the national day. Working people demonstrate in the name of consolidation and deepening of the values of socialism, and defense of peace which has been attained with great difficulty.

Comrades, our country is part of the international front of the class struggle. The national interests of Poland are inseparably bound with the fate of the world peace movement, democracy, and progress. Strong, efficient, well-functioning socialism in Poland is the foremost guarantee of its successful existence, its best future. But it is also a considerable support for our class allies on all continents.

The Polish working class, from the very beginning of its history, linked the will for national liberation with the revolutionary, internationalist current of history. Its victory alone was able, after centuries of bondage, to create a chance for Poland to regain its independence, to build our own state. While the magnates and various representatives of the propertied classes sent obsequious addresses, while they harmoniously coexisted with the occupier, the Polish worker replied in his song: Our banner flies above thrones. From Targowica to the Berg affair flows an infamous history of blindness, political stupidity, and often treachery of our own reaction. Even today, it would like to link the country's fate with the policy of imperialism in which Poland would play the role of pawn.

What moral right have people who consider themselves to be Poles to support the Western restrictions, so very damaging for the nation? They did not speak when the spokesmen of revenge again debated the war borders of the German reich. They did not say a word while the deployment of American rockets in West Europe began, which are also directed against our land. They are not going to give us instructions! It is here, on Warsaw streets, in Grzybow and Wola, in stinking workers' hovels without hope, that the vision of a just Poland was born and developed, free from exploitation. It was fought and slandered by the Polish bourgeoisie as viciously as socialism, the people's authority, and the party is being fought and slandered today. All this should be constantly recalled for the education of younger generations, and for class and patriotic lessons.

Comrades and citizens, workers of Warsaw and the entire country: People's Poland has realized the testament of the fathers of Polish socialism.

In our country there is no village, town, or community which has not experienced the positive results of revolutionary transformations carried out through the efforts of the party and people's power, according to Marxist-Leninist directions. The errors and weaknesses that have occurred cannot obscure the achievements of this epoch-making period of 40 years. Our truth is historically inviolate. Each thinking man, each honest citizen perceives and appreciates the magnitude of the civilizational and cultural advancement of our fatherland.

It is still difficult for us today; sometimes things are very difficult. Material concerns place a burden on the lives of many Polish families. So many aspirations, expectations and needs still remain unfulfilled. However, step by step we go forward. Despite unfavorable conditions and in so brief a period we have managed to achieve much. We owe this to our nation's work. On the day on which we celebrate the May Day holiday, we should express our esteem for this work. This work confirms that our path is correct; this work forms the foundation of our intentions. The future belongs to socialism, and therefore, we must courageously look to the future; we must free ourselves from pusillanimity and doubt, from flash-in-the-pan enthusiasm.

Defeatism in the face of difficulties and lack of persistence are bad counselors, especially in the present times. A nation of 37 million, with 1,000 years of its own statehood behind it, cannot and will not be an invalid on the European arena. We are not alone. People's Poland has socialist allies and friends who will not fail it; it has millions of excellent people with brilliant minds; it has inexhaustible reserves of patriotism and selflessness.

The line of the ninth congress, recently confirmed by the national conference of party delegates, creates a historical chance to make use of the entire potential of the nation, of all its resources, so that socialist Poland can be a strong and stable country, prosperous and secure. It is this kind of Poland that we believe in; it is this kind of Poland for which we will struggle with persistence. [applause]

A storm rolled over our lands. As any storm will, it cleansed some places and dirtied others. We must expand what has been cleansed; we must cleanse what has been dirtied. This is the essence of socialist renewal; it is in this that the line of agreement and struggle is expressed. We are unfailingly faithful to this line and we will continue this way. Let the house that is Poland be bright! Let us remove from this house all soullessness and arrogance, laziness and impunity, theft and drunkeness, all that is evil and demoralizing. Let no one in our country live at somebody else's expense! We have embarked upon steps -- and we shall continue in this way -- to implement this elementary principle of socialism to the full.

Justice and order depend solely on us. Comrades and citizens, today we pay tribute to the veterans of struggle and work, to those who took part in revolutionary deeds, in the war of liberation, in the cause of defending, rebuilding and constructing the people's fatherland. We greet those who were, are and will be the salt of Polish earth: workers and peasants -- creators of national achievements. We send our greetings to teachers and scientists, engineers and technicians, doctors and creators of culture. We address our expressions of sincere esteem to Polish women. Selflessly they bear the burden of everyday existence, of the heartfelt toil of bringing up children and young people -- the future and the hope of our nation.

We greet members of the PZPR, its activists and main departments that in everday work among their work comrades implement their historical role.

We greet the cadres of the people's state, members of the allied parties, many thousands of citizens who do or do not belong to the party and who strengthen the statehood of socialist Poland.

We thank the soldiers of the Polish People's Army for their conscientious service in defense of the fatherland's borders and its peace. We thank the functionaries of the militia and security service for their daily toil in protecting public law and order.

We greet our allies and friends in the Soviet Union, in all socialist countries, in the worldwide front of the forces of progress.

Long live the Polish nation! Long live the working class! Long live our fatherland -- the PPR! Long live peace and socialism! Let us celebrate May Day!

NATIONWIDE DEMONSTRATIONS, MILITIA ACTIONS

NC010846 Paris AFP in English 0841 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Warsaw, May 1 (AFP) -- Polish militia today charged a crowd of several hundred demonstrating in favor of the banned union Solidarity outside the Warsaw cathedral.

Militia who had surrounded the old city section of the capital earlier today used water cannon against an estimated 400 people, after protestors had succeeded in draping two Solidarity flags across the cathedral. The crowd took refuge in the cathedral.

The militia charged again as protestors emerged from the cathedral chanting "Solidarity lives," according to witnesses.

In the Baltic seaport of Gdansk, some 2,000 Solidarity supporters formed a procession to march to the Workers Monument outside the Lenin Shipyards, but were kept back by police barricades.

A spokesman for Lech Walesa said the former Solidarity president had left his home in Gdansk, escorted by police, in a bid to reach the center of the city, which was also surrounded by police. There were no clashes reported in Gdansk.

The underground leadership of Solidarity has called for counter demonstrations throughout Poland on May Day today to show continued support for the outlawed union and demand the release of political prisoners. Massive police forces had been deployed around Warsaw's old city section where Solidarity leaders had called for protests outside churches following morning mass.

Last night police were dispatched to Nowa Huta an industrial suburb of Krakow where clashes during counter-demonstrations last May Day resulted in one death. Witnesses said police were patrolling the streets in groups of three to six, checking the identities of all passers-by. In Gdansk, dozens of police cars were parked before the train station, while convoys of light-armored vehicles patrolled the streets. Leaflets in Gdansk had called on the population to attend mass at the St Bridget Church and later to form a procession towards a monument dedicated to slain strikers outside the Lenin Shipyards.

Meanwhile, the Polish Government spokesman said special "summary judicial procedures" were to be applied to Warsaw, Wroclaw, Gdansk, Czestochowa, and Bydgoszcz, but denied they had "anything to do with May Day."

Earlier the mayor of Krakow had said special courts had been set up since April 26 to judge persons "caught in the act" of refusing to disperse in a demonstration, distributing leaflets, or bearing emblems of outlawed groups. Defendents in such cases would be tried in special courts and would be denied the right to appeal.

In the southern city of Czestochowa, militia early today charged 2,000 pro-Solidarity chanting demonstrators, witnesses said.

Several people were arrested after militia directed water canon and tear gas at protestors as they left morning mass to march in the city's main street shouting, "We will not give up."

Walesa Leads Demonstrators

NC011111 Paris AFP in English 1045 GMT 1 May 84

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, May 1 (AFP) -- Noble Peace Prize winner Lech Walesa was today leading a procession of seveal thousand May Day demonstrators here in support of the banned trade union Solidarity. Mr Walesa, former Solidarity president, was at the head of demonstrators as they marched towards a site designated for an official May Day parade. There were no immediate incidents.

A second procession of 2,000 demonstrators was heading for the same spot after police barricades prevented them from reaching a monument in honor of workers slain during Poland's 1970 strikes. Militia armed with clubs charged 1,000 people who had gathered in the street outside Mr Walesa's home here shouting, "No freedom without Solidarity." Mr Walesa's wife, Danuta, waved to the crowd from the balcony of their apartment, from which hung a Polish flag decorated with the Solidarity emblem.

RFE SENDS SOLIDARITY MESSAGE TO U.S., BRITAIN

LD301538 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Radio Free Europe has broadcast the contents of a proclamation allegedly signed by the secret factory commission of Solidarity at the Gdansk shipyard and entitled Charter 84.

[Begin Radio Free Europe recording] Its authors directly address the governments of the United States and Great Britain as signatories of the Yalta Agreement. They appeal to both Western powers for the annulment of the Yalta Agreement to disable communist propaganda of this Yalta argument, which is used to justify the refusal of Poland's right for independence, to keep in Poland a power system that contradicts the will and interest of the nation. [end recording]

Radio Free Europe from Munich echos West German revanchists quoting the secret commission of Solidarity. If such commissions exist indeed, and if it indeed assembles Poles living in Gdansk, their activity cannot be called anything else but a betrayal of national interests.

CAMPAIGN FOR COMING PEOPLE'S COUNCIL ELECTIONS

AU271125 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 25 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Interview given by Roman Mackowski, ZSL Presidium member, ZSL Supreme Committee secretary, and deputy chairman of the All-Poland Election College, to PAP journalist Krzysztof Sobczak: "Consultations Off the Ground"; date and place not given; first paragraph is TRYBUNA LUDU introduction]

[Excerpts] The campaign of the preelection consultative meetings at which the prospective candidates for election as people's councillors will be discussed with the electorate, begins on 25 April. Your PAP journalists asked Roman Mackowski to expalin the basic issues connected with the organization and procedures of those meetings.

Mackowski: The preelection consultative meetings are very important elements of the election campaign because they will discuss the candidates for election as people's councillors and will decided who may become such a candidate.

Sobczak: When will those meetings be held?

Mackowski: The All-Poland Election College has decided that in order to stick to the deadlines stipulated by the election schedule those consultative meetings should be held between 25 April and 15 May, preferably after working hours at a time which is most convenient for electors. The date of the meeting should be announced at least 4 days before it is held.

Sobczak: How many meetings should a candidate for election as councillor attend?

Mackowski: That depends on the specific situation in the field. In towns of upward of 150,000 inhabitants, the candidates should attend at least three meetings in the constituency that may adopt them as prospective candidates. In small units of our territorial division, the candidates should attend at least two meetings and in the constituencies consisting of a single village they need to meet their electorate no more than once.

Sobczak: How will the consultative meetings be held?

Mackowski: Every meeting will be attended by a representative of a branch of the Election College, who will introduce the prospective candidates. Participants in the meeting will be acquainted with the rules of the consultations, the territorial election programs, and the new powers of people's councils. During the discussion at the meetings the electors will be able to have their say on the election programs and to submit their own proposals in confection with these programs and with the candidates presented to them. They will be able to ask questions and further explanations of the representatives of the Election College and the candidates. If no reservations are aired with regard to the candidates, it will be assumed that the electorate approves of them.

Sobczak: What if a candidate is refused such an approval?

Mackowski: In such a case the chairman of the meeting must ensure that such a refusal is substantiated. Upon such a substantiation, the matter will be put to a vote. If the majority of the participants in the meeting votes against the candidate, he will be crossed off the list of candidates. The results of the vote will be recorded in the meeting's minutes, which the chairman must at once deliver to the proper branch of the Electoral College. The conclusions reached by the preelection meetings will be used by the branches of the Electoral College in drawing up the final lists of candidates for election as people's councillors and by the councils of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth, which formulate local election programs.

RESOLUTION 46: LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL'S NEW STATUS

AU261400 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] PAP -- Issue 10 of MONITOR POLSKI on 24 April carries Resolution 46 adopted by the Council of Ministers on 30 March with regard to the Legislative Council. As an advisory and opinion-giving body of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Legislative Council has been in existence since 1972. The minister of justice is its exofficio chairman. Further improvements in the process of legislation and the need to change the present regulations because of the economic and administrative reforms have made it necessary to raise the status of the Legislative Council.

The tasks of the council will include evaluating draft government legislative programs, reporting on their implementation, and viewing the functioning of the laws in selected areas. The council will also appraise draft legislation of basic importance for the country's socioeconomic life. The Council of Ministers resolution states that with regard to all those issues, the council will be able to convene scientific and other conference in order to comprehensively discuss the relevant matters. The premier will appoint outstanding representatives of the key areas of the legal sciences and legal practice as council members for 3 years at a time. Professor SylwesterZawadzki is the chairman of the Legislative Council. The council's sessions will be attended by the ministers concerned, and its work will be supported by representatives of social, trade union, and self-management organizations as well as by legal and scientific Communities.

PRESIDENCY ORDER OF DAY TO MAKE LABOR HOLIDAY

LD291638 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1432 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, 29 Apr (TANJUG) -- Order of the Day of the SFRY Presidency:

To mark 1 May, labor holiday, on 30 April fire a 15-gun salute from 24 artillery pieces in Belgrade, capital of the SFRY, and a 10-gun salute from 12 artillery pieces in Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo, Skopje, and Titograd, capitals of the socialist republics.

[Signed] Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, President Mika Spiljak

May Day Proclamation

LD292022 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] The LCY Central Committee Presidium, the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, the Presidium of the Council of the Federation of the Trade Unions, the Presidium of the SFRY Federation of Veterans Association [SUBNOR] Federal Board and the Presidium of the Conference of the Federation of Yugoslav Socialist Youth have issued a proclamation in connection with May Day which says:

We congratulate the working class of Yugoslavia, all working people and citizens, national liberation war veterans, young people, members of our Armed Forces and security organs, and all our citizens working abroad on the labor holiday.

Our working people are awaiting this year's May Day united in the struggle for the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and resolved, despite the difficulties, to carry out the tasks inherent in this program in an even more committed way, consistently and without hesitation and deviation. An ever growing number of organizations of associated labor are successfully carrying out their stabilization program by making the greatest possible efforts to use their material potential and creative abilities as well as they can.

Our community is directly facing significant positive changes in our economic life, which demands strict discipline in economic management and in the use made of social resources an a high level of responsibility on the part of everyone who works and makes decisions in the system of socialist self-management, especially of leading social organs and those discharging public functions. Our working calss renders full support for all measures and actions, but at the same time it demands that the implementation of agreed tasks be ensured everywhere and in every place, and that full responsibility should be borne for that. It is particularly important that the decisions in connection with lifting the price freeze should be adopted and carried out with full social responsibility because a deviation from the agreed policy would threaten the interests of the working class and of our society as a whole.

Work and creative effort should be the main motive force and the measure of all values of our society, and humanism and solidarity must acquire even greater significance so that the process of overcoming the burden of present difficulties and commitments may be distributed more evenly among all social strata.

The May Day proclamation of the presidiums of the most important sociopolitical organizations of our country goes on to stress that in the further construction of our socialist self-management society, we must resolutely continue along Tito's path, proud of everything we have attained thus far and resolved to go on strengthening and developing the basic achievements of our socialist revolution, and consolidating the quality of our nations and nationalities and their brotherhood and unity, the independence of our country, its nonaligned policy and autonomous path in the construction of socialism. Our working people and citizens will go on being implacable toward anyone threatening these achievements.

Proceeding from the deepest interests of the present-day mankind to preserve peace and build world community based on equality, freedom, and full independence of all peoples, our country, remaining consistent to Tito's policy of nonalignment, will tirelessly work for relaxation of tension in the world, for disarmament and peaceful and equal cooperation among peoples and countries.

United in their bold march toward the historic objectives of building a better and happier life, our working people and citizens will not shy away from difficulties on this occasion either, but with a new creative drive and vigor they will surmount all the obstacles and pave the way even faster toward stability, further construction, and prosperity of our Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the May Day proclamation of the presidiums of the LCY Central Committee, of the SAWPY, of the Council of the Federation of the SUBNOR Federal Board and of the Conference of Yugoslav Socialist Youth say in conclusion.

BRIEFS

VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR RECEIVED -- Belgrade -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, received yesterday Martiniano Bracho Sierra, ambassador extreordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela, prior to the latter's departure from our country, and held a friendly talk with him. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Apr 84 p 7 AU]

TU DELEGATION IN USSR -- Moscow, April 28 (TANJUG) -- President of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council Stojan Stojcevski heading a Yugoslav trade union delegation on its way through the Soviet Union met here today (Saturday) with Chairman of the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions Stepan Shalayev. The meeting passed in a friendly and cordial atmosphere. Stojcevski and Shalayev exchanged views on the activity of the two countries' trade unions and the possibilities for the further promotion of their cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 28 Apr 84 LD]